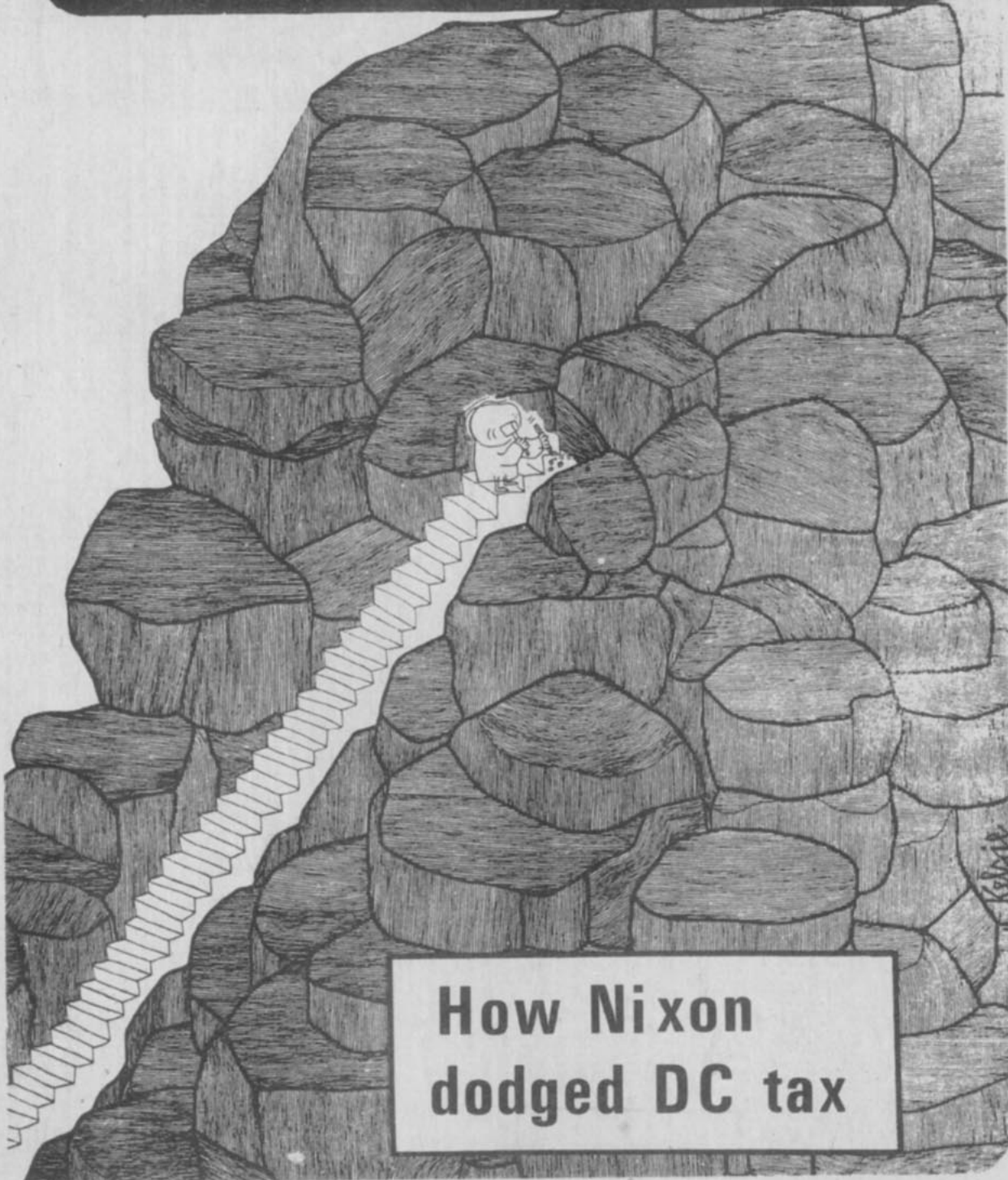


d.c. gazette



**How Nixon
dodged DC tax**

JANUARY 1974

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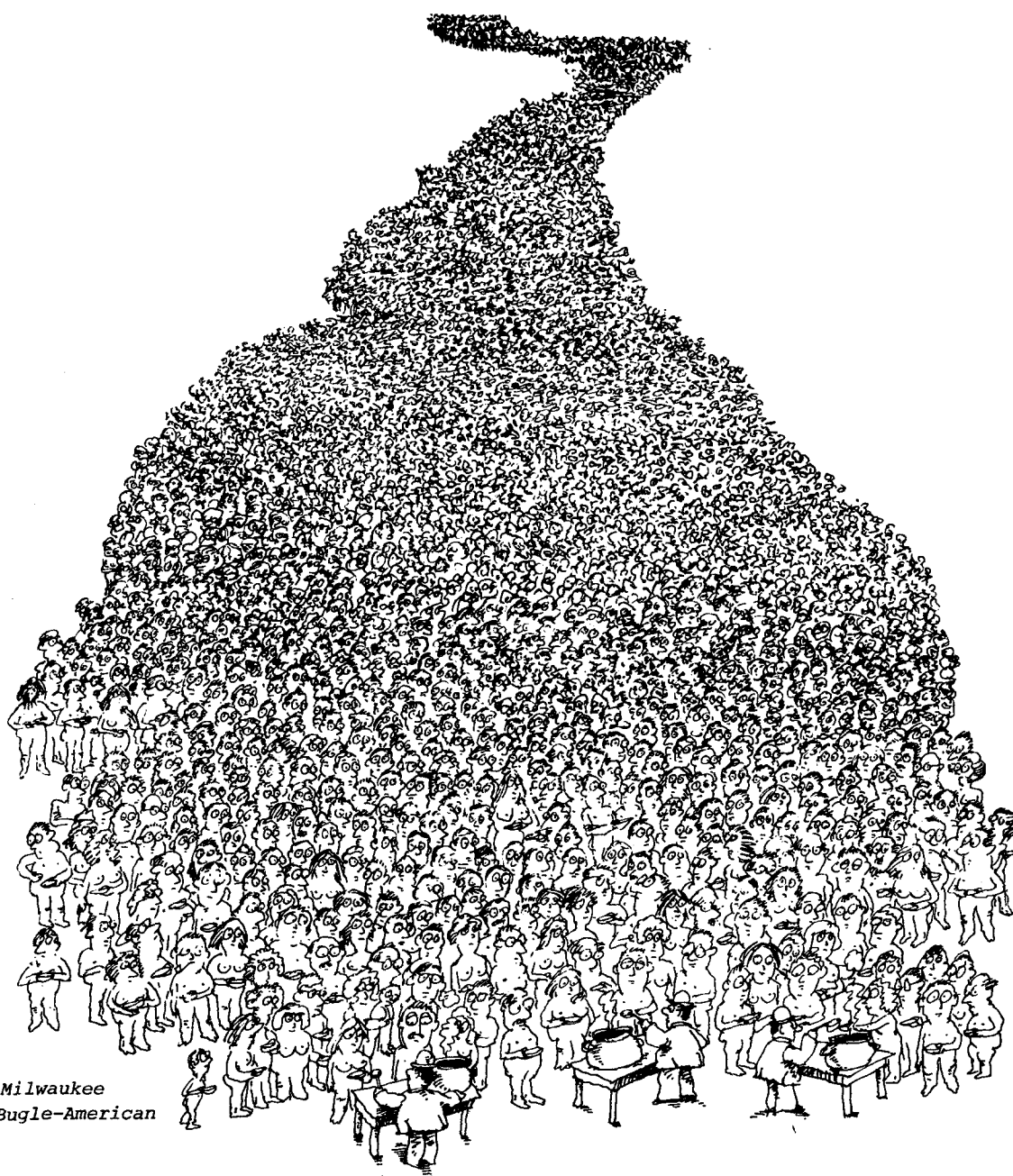
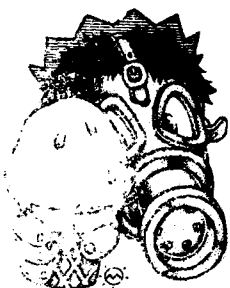
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Milwaukee
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Richard Nixon: DC tax dodger

CARL BERGMAN

RICHARD NIXON has avoided paying taxes on his personal income two ways. As is well known, he has minimized his federal income taxes by claiming a large deduction for the contribution of his vice presidential papers to the National Archives. The propriety of that deduction is under investigation.

What has not been examined though is Nixon's more artful (and also far more questionable) complete avoidance of local income taxes.

On his federal tax forms Nixon states that he is a resident of San Clemente, California. He also votes there. But for local income taxes he claims to come under DC laws.

While it is not unusual to claim to vote in one place and pay taxes in another, it is highly irregular to claim to be a resident of two places for tax purposes.

Nixon, however, has done just this in order to place himself under the protection of Section 47-1551(c)(s) of the District Code, which exempts from DC income taxes all elected federal officials, their staff members, and those persons appointed to office by the President and confirmed by the Senate, unless they are domiciled here. The law permits high federal officials to work here without having to pay local income taxes at home and in DC. Many opt for their home state tax bill, which in many cases is lower than DC's.

To be exempt in DC you must pay the other state. But Nixon did not want to pay either. So he told California — where he filed his federal income taxes — that he lived in the District. Taking him at his word California collected no state income taxes from Nixon.

Having done this he then told the District that he was claiming an exemption from all District taxes as well under Section 1551(c)(s). The District Government accepted his claim. It should not have. The District Government should audit his income and assess any back taxes and penalties against him.

If the District won't do so then a taxpayers suit should be instituted to force it to.

If on the other hand the District or the courts decide that Nixon is not domiciled here, he is exempt from DC laws. But in denying Nixon a District domicile he loses his claim to his California exemption.

Nixon's claim that he owes DC no taxes was made to a local government he controls. He knew that the DC government would not challenge his exemption. In this case, thus, Nixon has not used the tax laws to avoid paying taxes. He has used the Presidency itself.

All of this could be brought to light in a citizens suit, which could inquire not only into the Nixon tax situation but also whether the presidency was used to block District officials from collecting a tax rightfully due. It could determine whether there has been a willful evasion of the District's tax laws, a crime punishable by up to a year in jail or a \$10,000 fine or both.

The suit could also establish whether there are any other federal officials that the District Government has permitted to escape the local income tax.

Also: Who reviewed Nixon's tax claims in DC and decided to accept his dubious proposition that he is domiciled in two places at once? Where was the policy established that even though he claimed to be domiciled here, he had to pay no taxes?

Even if at this late date Nixon should attempt to get off the hook by paying either here or in California, he can still be prosecuted. The courts have held that the crime of willfully avoiding DC income taxes is completed by simply attempting to do so.

Finally, there is the matter of Walter Washington and Kenneth Back (who is in charge of DC taxes). In the coming election Walter Washington should tell us if the subject of Nixon's returns was ever raised with him or his subordinates by the White House, when he found out that Nixon did not pay DC tax and what he did about it.

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40, 92, 94, 96, 98



"THERE YOU HAVE IT—THE UNBELIEVABLE ROSE MARY WOODS WITH A RECORD 18 MINUTES IN THE
TAPE ERASURE MEDLEYS—NOW TO JIM WITH THE DEMOLITION DERBY IN BAYONNE...."

Let there be less light

NEIL KLOTZ

DURING the current energy pinch, Americans may be shivering in offices and schools that are unnecessarily bright, according to a small group of men who have charged the lighting industry with artificially inflating illumination levels in building codes over the last 15 years.

More than a quarter of the nation's power goes for lighting, and one half of that amount is wasted, says Richard Stein, a New York architect who has been waging a largely unpublicized battle against the giant light bulb and fixture companies for years.

Light intensity standards recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) have more than tripled over the last 15 years and are now set at levels which have neither physiological nor psychological bases, Stein charges.

Although the IES claims its levels are only recommendations, many states have automatically accepted and incorporated the standards into their lighting codes. Even where IES levels are not officially required, engineers and architects tend to consider them unwritten law and find it much easier to consult the IES table than calculate the unique lighting needs of an area.

According to the most recent IES handbook, ordinary office work now requires 100-150 footcandles. In 1952, the IES recommended only 30 footcandles for the same task.

IES officials defend themselves saying that they have raised their standards because they now "know more" about the amount of light needed to see accurately.

The validity of the Society's defense is undercut by the fact that according to a report in the Wall Street Journal, 80% of its members work for light bulb, lamp and fixture companies.

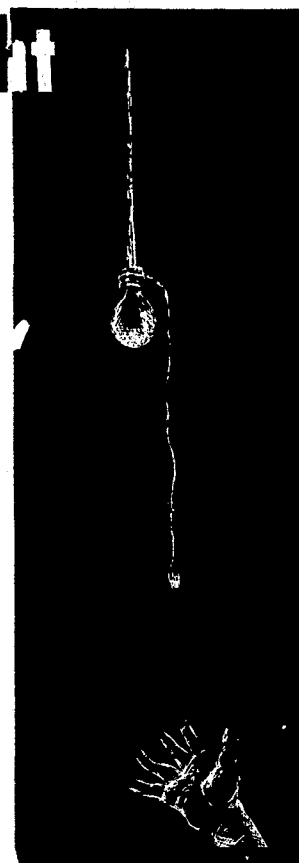
Over the period in which IES levels tripled, the sale of lighting equipment rose 143% to \$1.8 billion per year, said the Journal. Sales of lamps and bulbs have doubled to \$775 million.

Examination of a 1958 study indicates that from one to three footcandles are plenty for most reading, although reading a fifth carbon copy required 100 times as much light to get 99% accuracy.

The most recent IES recommendations apparently indicate that an entire office should be bathed in 150 footcandles because someone in the corner of that office might be reading a fifth carbon. This is the kind of waste, says Stein, that has made the United States five times brighter than any other country.

By contrast, Britain and Western Europe accept a more reasonable 90% accuracy for their lighting levels and use about one-tenth the illumination the United States does. British rely on local lights directed on the task, rather than diffused light sprayed indiscriminately throughout the room.

In reality, ophthalmological studies have reported that 25 footcandles (about



a 60-watt bulb at a distance of three feet) is plenty for reading. But additional studies, cited by Leslie Larson in Lighting and Design, show that people prefer the amount of light they are used to having. In other words, Americans have become psychologically addicted to more light than they need.

Larson estimates IES levels could be quartered by using local lamps to direct light on the task, rather than diffusing it over large spaces with banks of fluorescent tubes. Cutting commercial light levels by half, as Stein advocates, could save 10% of all power generated.

The saving might be even greater according to Stein because every watt of light requires a half watt of air conditioning to cool the bulb's heat. Some new buildings have so much light that the air conditioning is cooling the heated air even when it is showing outside.

Recently Canadian government officials have been reevaluating their reliance on American light levels for their own standards. Also the American Institute of Architects has refused to endorse the IES's new boosted recommendations for classroom lighting.

Nevertheless, Stein does not expect the IES and the lighting industry to make any accommodations to the present fuel crisis. The industry's powerful friends in advertising and banking have so far prevented any provisions for interior lighting reductions from entering the energy crisis legislation now being debated in Congress.

Critics expect the light moguls to fight for their well-entrenched brightness. For if light levels were halved, as Stein and others recommend, the industry and power companies would stand to lose more than \$3.5 billion annually.

CPS

A traffic spear aimed at DC

PETER CRAIG

DURING Thanksgiving week, the Virginia Highway Department issued the "I-66 Corridor Transportation Alternates Study," drafted by the consulting firm of Howard Needles Tammen & Bergendoff.

The Howard Needles report, perhaps the most objective analysis of its type ever published by a firm specializing in highway engineering under contract with a highway department in this region, conclusively shows that neither I-66 nor Three Sisters Bridge is necessary. Nevertheless, the report is deficient in (a) accepting as "committed" numerous unevaluated and unconsidered D.C. freeways (North Leg, South Leg, Palisades Parkway, N.Y. Avenue Freeway, East Leg), (b) failing to account for the long-term gasoline shortage which, by 1994, will render gasoline-driven automobiles either obsolete or luxury items, and (c) failing to account for the effect of EPA transportation control strategies, such as reduced parking supply, increased parking rates and a \$2.00 parking tax. All three of these factors would lead to even lower traffic estimates than the report assumes.

Within its limited assumptions and the limited scope of its inquiry, the following adverse effects would occur if I-66 and Three Sisters Bridge were built:

1. Peak-hour traffic entering the District from Virginia in the Georgetown-Foggy Bottom area would increase by 5,800 vehicles — 4,200 of these being diverted from other bridges (principally circumferential bridges such as the Capitol Beltway) and 1,600 of these representing diversion from rapid transit.

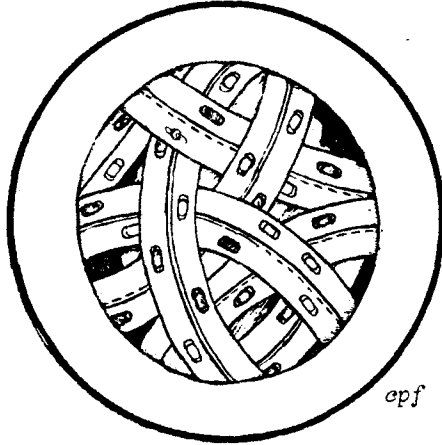
2. Less than half of this added traffic would be destined for downtown. Most of it would be merely "passing through" to destinations in the eastern half of the District, Prince Georges or Montgomery counties.

3. This traffic spear pointed at the heart of Washington would result in "jammed" traffic conditions on Theodore Roosevelt Bridge, the Potomac Freeway and their approaches (including Three Sisters Bridge).

4. Traffic entering Georgetown from Virginia would increase from 2,400 (without I-66) to 8,100 vehicles (with I-66 and I-266) at the peak-hour, pre-empting the capacity of the Potomac Freeway to such a degree that all of Georgetown would be a massive traffic jam.

5. The project would increase air pollution, noise pollution and cause irretrievable damage to parks, recreation facilities, wildlife and residential amenities.

From a report of the Committee of 100 on the Federal City.



Ten years ago, the Howard Needles firm issued a similar report which took it for granted that I-66 and Three Sisters Bridge would be built. It accepted without question the 1959 Mass Transportation Survey's finding that by 1980 there would be 32,720 peak-hour vehicles entering the District from Virginia.

The DC Department of Highways and Traffic unfurled at the joint Virginia-DC hearings on I-266 a 1985 traffic projection which contended, even with rapid transit, that there would be 35,700 peak-hour vehicles entering the District from Virginia.

Later, in arguing to the Congress that Three Sisters Bridge was necessary, highway director Airis contended that by 1990 there would be 34,000 peak-hour vehicles entering the District from Virginia.

Now, the Howard Needles report concedes that there is no traffic necessity for Three Sisters Bridge after all. Its 1995 forecast shows that with the 98-mile Metro system and without I-66 or I-266, the peak-hour traffic entering the District from Virginia would be only 23,000 vehicles,

compared with a rated capacity of 26,100 vehicles on the present bridges. This 1995 projection of 23,100 vehicles is about 10,000 less than was assumed in 1958-59 when planners first agitated for the addition of Three Sisters Bridge and a new freeway across Arlington (now known as I-66).

It is likely that the Howard Needles report substantially overstates 1995 highway demand. This is true for various reasons:

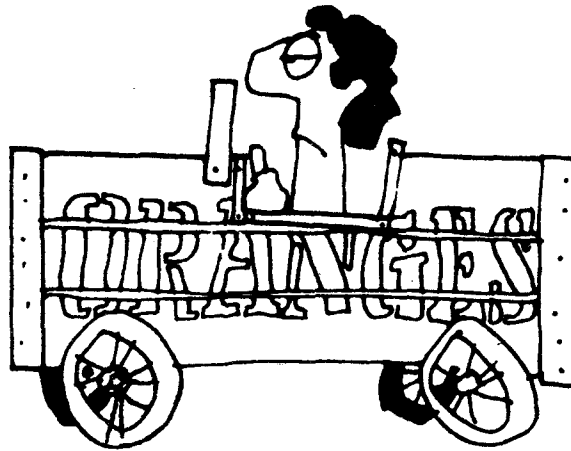
1. The report assumes that in 1995 the supply of gasoline in relation to demand will be essentially the same as in 1968, with no relative increase in the out-of-pocket cost of auto commuting (which it claims will average 70 cents per round-trip, including terminal parking costs and gasoline).

2. Long-range forecasts by eminent economists, however, anticipate that by 1995 the gasoline-driven private automobile will be seen only in museums. It is anticipated by them that the world-wide shortages on petroleum necessarily will require substitution of electricity-powered or hydrogen-powered private vehicles by 1995. Such vehicles will be lighter, slower, shorter range, and more costly to operate than present-vintage automobiles.

3. In the shorter range, the out-of-pocket costs of private auto commuting will increase substantially, in cost of fuel, in cost of parking, in parking taxes. Some of this will be due to market factors; some as a result of air quality controls required by the Clean Air Act.

4. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the year 1973 will be looked back upon as the peak year in vehicle travel in the Washington metropolitan area and elsewhere. . . the last, glorious year of the 1923-73 "gasoline binge" that all but wrecked public transit and central cities.

5. Over the last quarter of this century, the Washington area probably will see a reversal of the "sprawl city" phenomenon characterizing the period from 1925-75. Convenient access to public transit will once again become a predominant factor in private decision-making for new homes and businesses. This will mean a substantial growth in population within the Capitol Beltway, particularly within walking distance of Metro stops, with a collapse of the building boom on the outer fringes of the metropolitan area, except where convenient public transit may be available.



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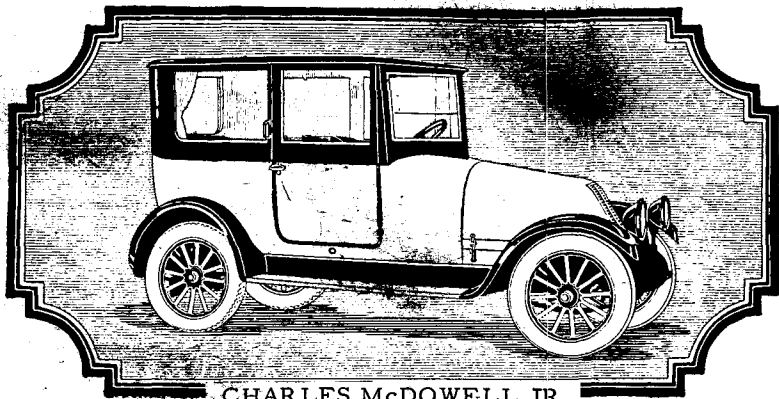
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CHARLES McDOWELL JR

Requiem for a garage

THE Capital Garage is a great hulk of a landmark in downtown and is not to be confused with the underground concrete caverns for privileged parkers at the U.S. Capitol. It is a commercial parking garage, an old one. A wrecking company has knocked out its windows and soon will demolish the rest of it to make way for unspecified progress. So what?

Well, it is a distinguished parking garage, and how many of those have you known?

When the Capital Garage was built in 1926, it was one of the biggest and grandest in the world. It had 10 stories and 20 parking levels. It would hold 1,300 automobiles and was such a busy place that it had its own body shop on the premises to repair dents and scrapes rather than argue about them.

This tremendous pile of bricks was ornamented by gargoyles with the heads of lions, by stone bas-relief carvings of square and sedate 1920's automobiles, by other carvings of heraldic insignia representing a spoked wheel with the wings of an eagle.

The Capital Garage was a monument to the heyday of the automobile in America. The monument was erected when the automobile was a thing of excitement and mystique and promise, and the monument is coming down at a time of deepening disillusionment with the same formerly wonderful machine.

I am not up to coping with the irony of tearing down parking palaces, quite apart from tearing down a monument, when the lack of places to park it is one of the most disillusioning things about the automobile.

If the Capital Garage were a stable, I doubt very much that it would be torn down. The preservationists, the historical society, the decent sentimentalists of the community would rise up to save such a distinguished stable.

It would be recognized as a community treasure, perhaps a national treasure, and it would get a plaque and a refurbishing and a place on the guided tours. But it is not a stable. It is a relic of a time not sufficiently remote, and the old parking garage will be torn down.

And then another time will come when people wonder about the early era of the automobile in America — what had more influence on the subsequent development of the country? — and the Capital Garage will be gone. Somebody, perhaps, will have preserved one of those ungainly sets of concrete shelves, or a cavern, that we call parking garages today, and it will be a pity.

Somebody on the Washington Post sensed that the passing of the Capital Garage was not a small matter, and the newspaper had a good story on it. I had known the garage

before the article appeared because I parked in it for a year or so, and removed by car to a much less distinguished and more expensive downtown garage only when the demolition notice was posted.

Parking there was an adventure every work day. For the fun of it — and a slight reduction in the monthly rent — you could park your own car rather than turn it over to one of the zesty parkers. The "contract people" were assigned to an upper level, and you drove up there through a maze of ramps, squeezing past the monsters so swollen through the years that they no longer fitted the spaces that contained Packard comfortably in 1926.

How tense and giddy it was to park a car in a living monument. Your lights were on to see you through the dark places and give warnings to others. Now and then there were flashes of sunlight and sudden, astonishing views out across the top of the city.

Near the top for some reason the two separate ramp systems, one up, one down, dwindled to one ramp system with two-way traffic. Headlights. Horns. Squaling tires: you backed down a ramp and into an odd corner, and a white-faced fellow-adventurer would come down past you with a fraternal wave.

Leaving the garage to drive home in the evening could be even more interesting. The big bulbous cars of the bankers and lawyers and shoppers were gone from the lower levels, and you could let your vehicle go a little and accelerate and squeal a little itself, and you spun through eight or ten levels to the bottom with a display of parking-garage driving skill that dazzled you almost as much as it dazzled any innocent passenger you might have along.

There was a fine fraternal feeling among the parkers at the Capital Garage. There was a big lobby — fairly ratty now but obviously grand in its day — and a few chauffeurs were left to sit there most of the day in the easy chairs near the elevator doors, waiting to be summoned to fetch a big black car that was occupying two and a half spaces somewhere above.

The chauffeurs would talk sometimes about the days when this clubby room was at the center of Washington's commercial and entertainment neighborhood and you could tell who was important in Washington by what parking level his car was assigned to.

But enough of this sentimentality from another product of 1926. The old garage is coming down. They say the Smithsonian wants the carved stone automobiles and that's something anyway.

(RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH)

Prepaid law

THE rapid growth of group prepaid legal services is now beginning to affect the practice of law in the DC area.

Group prepaid legal services means a plan in which legal services are provided to the public based upon association in a particular group for whom the legal services are paid in advance. The intent is to spread the high cost of legal fees among all the members of the group in order to reduce the individual cost. In addition, the cost may be diminished by economies of scale and by the economic leverage available to a large group of legal consumers when they deal with the legal profession as a group.

Recently, the Washington District Council of the Laborers International Union of North America began operating a prepaid legal services plan in the Washington area. Members of the American Federation of Government Employees, a federal workers union, have been meeting for the purpose of setting up a plan. Another plan is available for credit union members in Maryland.

The Laborers' plan is funded by a payroll deduction of a few cents per hour which goes directly to the plan. The plan uses a closed panel of attorneys who are hired as staff members, similar to the operation of a neighborhood legal services office. According to the director of the Laborers' Plan, Richard Scupi, the plan handles civil cases only. Personal injury cases are taken on a contingency basis. Outside attorneys are utilized on a retainer basis in areas requiring special expertise, such as military or immigration law. The plan pays all the costs of a case, including filing and service fees, attorney's fees and transcript costs.

The AFGE group favors a modified open panel plan on which a member would be free to go to any attorney but benefits payable would be limited to a schedule of fees negotiated between the plan and a group of cooperating attorneys. Unlike most plans the proposed AFGE plan would cover all kinds of cases including civil, criminal and job-related.

The organizers of the proposed AFGE plan estimate its cost at \$48 per member per year, payable from union membership dues. Organizers of the plan hope to begin operation soon. They estimate that it will take participation by locals having 2000 members to make the plan economically viable. All members of participating locals would have to join the plan in order to spread the costs between those with an immediate need for legal services and those with only a potential need.

The Maryland Credit Union League sponsors and endorses a legal services insurance plan which is underwritten by an insurance company. The credit union plan, which costs \$58 per year for a family, pays up to \$2,500 in benefits during a twelve month period. The plan permits the choice of any attorney. Payments are based on allowance of a specific cash amount depending on the legal service furnished. Court costs are not included.

— BRUCE WAXMAN
National Lawyers Guild

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THE MAIL BOX

CHANGE THE LAWS; ALL OF THEM

THE laws presently governing this country are outdated, outmoded and unenforceable. They lack consistency, standards, revision, morals, enforcement reform, and common sense. The US legal system as it stands in 1973 should be ripped out, burned and totally rebuilt to deal with the chaos created by the laws which are so old that they serve no purpose, and laws that vary from town to town or state to state. Common laws must be established.

Each and every law should be gathered up and run thru Congress to be voted on, first on whether they are laws at all or just junk. Then set all good laws aside and junk the bad ones. Then each of the good ones voted on to establish common penalties. So that rich and poor get the same deal, and so that a rapist in Florida and a rapist in N.Y. get the same deal instead of 5 years for one and thirty years for the other. I believe all this could be done in two months maximum, if we could get out laxy lawmakers off their asses. I as you America, how do you expect youth to respect your judgement when in one state you get 20 years for blowing weed and in another state you're out after five for blowing off a head, and in another state you get two weeks for weed and fried for the murder. It's not hard to realize how pissed a criminal gets when he sees someone get a lighter rap because of location or wealth. He does not reform, he gets worse.

Swampoodle's Report

I.

WHAT this town needs is a rich baseball team owner who will bring a major supermarket chain to the city.

II.

DC'S SHARE of Metrotust's deficit for next fiscal year is equal to a ten percent jump in individual property taxes. Moral: drive your house to work. Secondary moral: Bring O. Roy Chalk back; all is forgiven.

III.

Coleman McCarthy goes to dirty movies.

IV.

I have just filed a request with the Department of Economic Development for it to establish a non-profit corporation to support me the rest of my life. According to my computations, the tax benefits I create more than offset any budgetary costs to maintain the Josiah X. Swampoodle memorial Civic Retirement Fund.

V.

FIRST QUESTION OF THE new year: how does Jackson Graham get to work?

VI.

SANCTIMONY in high places: both of the big rags devoting a major portion of their editorial space to chastise lawyer Bill Dobrovir for playing those tapes at a party. But I guess that's what happens when you have a sunrise to sunset puritan like Ben Bradlee running the place.

VII.

SECOND QUESTION OF the new year: Is it true that Jim Alexander only has one jump suit?

Josiah X. Swampoodle
Purveyor of split infinitives
for more than thirty-five years

When laws are bent, Justice becomes crooked, and society becomes corrupt and must dissolve, creating turmoil. Don't let it happen.

— BILLIE GOLDWAY

LEARY'S STILL IN JAIL

A BRILLIANT Harvard psychologist and philosopher sits in prison in California. Dr. Timothy Leary is in jail because he trusted the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech, and spoke out for the viewpoint he believed in.

Today, ten years after he recommended decriminalization of marijuana, and after the concurrence of two presidential commissions, the American Medical, Psychiatric and Bar Associations, and the Drug Commissions of India, Britain and Canada, Dr. Leary sits in prison for the "crime" of being found in the presence of two roaches.

Right now we are developing a national campaign to make people aware of the situation. This is being done by distributing Timothy's latest writings, and through various media projects which this publishing supports. Our latest initiative is a twenty-five million dollar lawsuit against the government for conspiracy to enforce the marijuana laws capriciously, in order to suppress dissent in this country.

Since he was kidnapped and imprisoned last January, Dr. Leary has published two books, *Neurologic* (\$2.95) is a concise expression of the Leary philosophy today, including the revisions and additions of the past few years. *Starseed* (\$1.95) is a speculation on the significance of the comet now within our solar system. These books are available from Starseed, 531 Pacific Ave.,

San Francisco, California, 94133. Please make all checks payable to Starseed.

Timothy is well and, as always, boundlessly optimistic. He sends you love.

JOANNA LEARY
San Francisco, Ca.

GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT

NEEDLESS to say, I got more than a decent amount of pleasure from reading your amusing front page article "The Georgetown Jello Caper" — so much so that I made a point of suggesting it as recommended reading to the membership at our Citizens Association of Georgetown meeting on December 10th.

Thank you so much for bringing the crazy antics of the District of Columbia officials to the light of day.

GROSVENOR CHAPMAN, FAIA
President

Citizens Association of Georgetown

THE LORTON SUIT

I'M writing this letter to support the article written by my good friend, S. Carl Turner, Jr., since I was the principal plaintiff in a lawsuit, and the person mentioned in the "Letter from Lorton."

For reasons unknown to us, the Lorton suit in Alexandria was whitewashed and the masses in the community failed to support our efforts to reveal the sordid, and horrible conditions that prevail here. Those with real issues and examples were ignored, such as men who could attest to the outright denial of medical attention, assistance and care. Then there are things such as a brother being kept in solitary confinement for 62 days because the psychologist didn't like the prisoner crying for medical help. This kind of thing is still being practiced. The correctional force is, or contends

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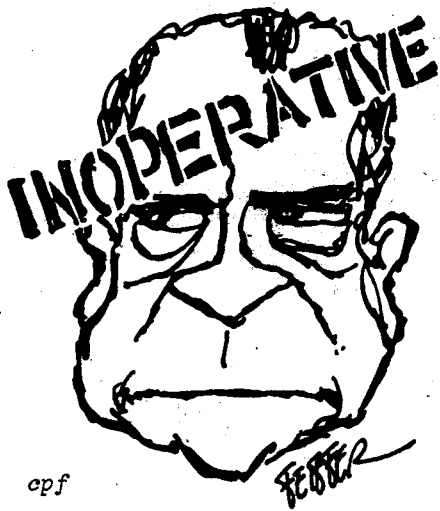
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THE MAILBOX CONT'D

that they are, separated from the medical department. They only house prisoners. Attempts by the corrections officials to transfer a prisoner, who apparently has a mental condition to a mental hospital have been to no avail. There is a hangup in the medical department here. So the prisoner remains in the hold and not receiving any medical treatment or care. When the lawsuit was filed we asked for community support, but our lawyer stipulated that the masses of the community need not make their presence known in the Alexandria Federal Court. I feel reasonably sure that the medical and racial priorities showing clear discrimination and malpractice mentioned in the suit were deleted on purpose.

Even though Judge Bryan ordered the guidelines, rules and regulations to be compiled and submitted, will it have any effect on the fairness of treatment to us, the inmate, as intended? The Court ordered one thing, but what the correctional force will do is another. When we ask for community support we do not get it. Lawyers have

offered little or no legal representation and no one seems any too anxious to aid a prisoner at Lorton. Lawyers want money. We don't have money. So, most prisoners rely on "jailhouse" lawyers.

The community cries and moans about supporting our needs, but when we initially move ahead to voice and air our grievances the community has a deaf ear. The alleged prison reform activists and groups in the Washington area have done very little — only carried a banner. As a member of a prisoner self-help group known as the A.L.E.R.-T.S., Inc. which has an outside charter, we and our outside members see little concern in the community.

Maybe we should file suit and a civil action against the community, or society for failing to live up to their word. They are guilty of supporting the repression and reproaches that we succumb to daily.

NATHANIEL WRIGHT III
Lorton Reformatory
Lorton, Virginia 22079



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Antioch's fading promise

STEVE EARLY

(The author transferred from Antioch to Catholic after one year of law school.)

IN September 1972 a new law school opened in Washington amidst national publicity and fanfare in the local press. It was heralded as an "activist law school," an innovative and experimental institution committed to the use of law as an instrument of social change. Its aim was to produce poverty and public interest lawyers almost exclusively. Its method was to be a "wholly clinical" approach involving students in the day-to-day work of the Urban Law Institute, a "teaching law firm," around which the school was built. Students were to "learn by doing," and at the same time provide much-needed legal services to the black community of Washington.

By September 1973, more than half of Antioch's first year faculty had left for jobs elsewhere; twenty to thirty members of the 145-person founding class had transferred to so-called traditional law schools (most of them to Catholic University); and students who remained began their second

year angry, frustrated, or uncertain about their experience of the previous 12 months.

What went wrong with the attempt to change legal education at Antioch Law School during the first year? Why should students and faculty be leaving such a place when their liberal and radical counterparts around the country are still struggling for even minor reforms aimed at making other law schools more like Antioch?

The story of Antioch cannot be understood apart from that of its founders and co-deans, Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn. Its problems flow directly from their politics and personalities. The irony of Antioch is that while the school could probably not have been started without the Cahn's genius for salesmanship and self-promotion, its survival may well depend on limiting their role in its operations.

Both members of this unusual husband-and-wife team graduated from Yale Law School in the early 1960's. They rose to prominence

from *Colonial Notes*, newsletter of the local National Lawyers Guild

the tragedy of Richard II



An outrageous fabrication of the War of the Rose Garden. My attorneys, along with those of Mr. Shakespeare, will see you in court.

—Victor Gold, Former Press Secretary to Vice President Agnew

Something had to come out of Watergate that I could enjoy and "The Tragedy of Richard II" is it.

—John Osborne, Noted Nixon Watcher

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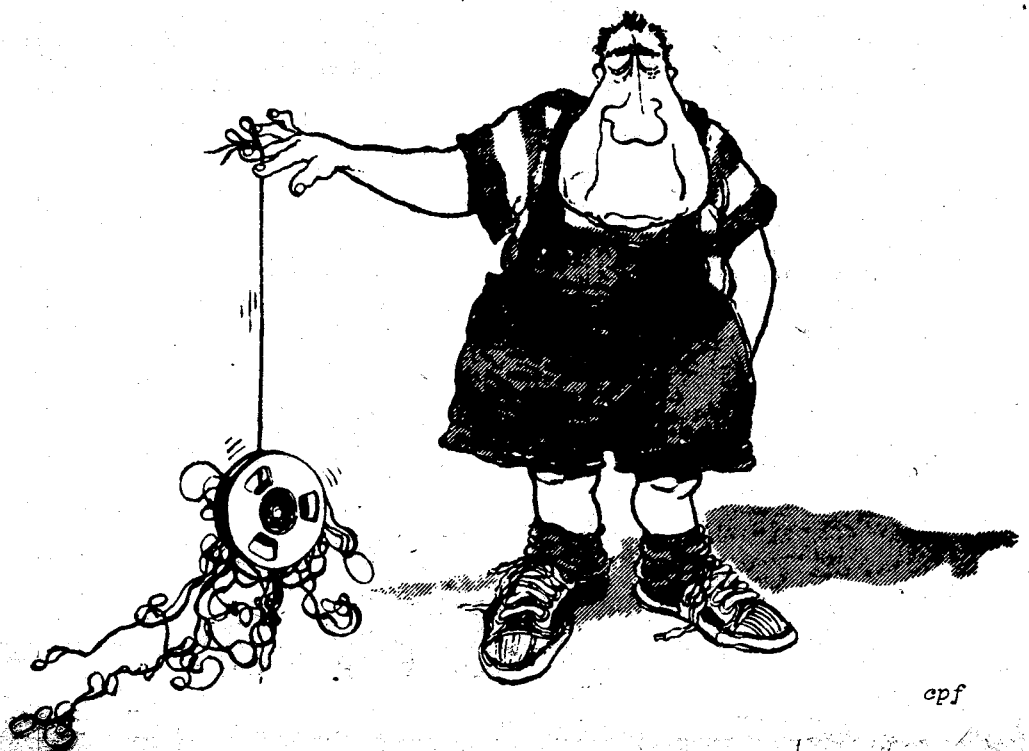
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as a result of their work under Sargeant Shriver at the Office of Economic Opportunity where they helped create the OEO Legal Services Program. Prior to launching Antioch, Jean Cahn served as director of the Urban Law Institute, a teaching law firm formerly associated with George Washington University, while her husband (son of the famous legal philosopher Edmund Cahn) directed the Citizens Advocate Center, a Washington-based public interest group sponsored by the ABA.

Because of their contribution to Legal Services and various articles they had written in major law reviews, the Cahns became known not only as vigorous defenders of the legal rights of poor people, but also as would-be reformers of the American law school. They also developed a reputation as people who were publicity-hungry, difficult to work with, and better at promoting new programs than actually running them.

Antioch Law School was to be the embodiment of the Cahns' idea about legal education and their concern for the problems of the urban black poor. It represented a marriage of government money (over \$1 million from OEO) and one of the leading progressive undergraduate institutions in the country, Antioch College. Antioch College has expanded far and wide in recent years and operates several other graduate centers in the DC area. With the law school, however, it did little more than lend its name and reputation. The Cahns were free to run the school as they saw fit, with no outside direction apart from that provided by a purely advisory board of visitors chosen by the Co-deans themselves.

To their credit, the Cahns managed to recruit a varied and experienced first year class for a new law school. By refusing to rely solely on traditional criteria like scores and grade point averages, they were able to draw a higher percentage of students from minority backgrounds. Only a third came directly from college and among those who didn't were Father James Groppi (the noted civil rights activist from Milwaukee), a 53-year-old retired foundation official, a nun, an architect, two members of U.S. Olympic teams, several professional journalists, a housewife in her forties and two draft resisters (one of whom is a former state senator from Rhode Island).

With this mix of students and a young activist faculty, expectations were bound to be high. Many in Antioch's first class had given up a lot to come to law school and were paying a considerable amount (\$2900 a year) to remain there. Students and faculty alike arrived thinking that they would have a significant role in creating a new institution with great radical potential.

The gap between rhetoric and reality they discovered upon arriving last September could not have been wider. The Cahns had written extensively about ways of making government bureaucracies responsive and accountable to recipients of tax-supported social services, about the need to democratize community organizations involving the poor. When it came to running their own law school, however, democracy, accountability, and group-decisionmaking were all ignored.

Faculty meetings were closed to students and the faculty was barred from meeting unless one of the co-deans were present to preside. All important decisions about the clinical program, academic curriculum, scheduling, etc., had either been made already or, worse yet, had not been made but would be made solely by the Cahns.

Not only was the governance bad, but so was its product. While the Antioch administration lavished money on fancy publicity brochures describing the law schools' "architectural innovations," most classes were held in two nearby churches. Classroom space was still lacking after 12 months and thousands of dollars worth of work (still incomplete) and the library was so inadequate that students could rarely use it for any extensive research.

Even more disconcerting was the confusion and uncertainty surrounding the academic program. Educational innovation during the first year consisted mainly of giving traditional subjects like Torts, Contracts, Civil Procedure, Criminal and Administrative Law new names like "Private Law and Remedies," "The Lawyering Process," "Public Law," and "Legal Decision-Making." The form and content of these courses remained the same as those offered at any other law school. Much time was spent (and wasted)

in a so-called "Professional Methods" course of little discernable design or subject matter, and the second and third year program lists an unusually large number of required courses including such unknown quantities as "Federal Grants and National Goals," "Decisions and Decision-Makers," and "Multi-Dimensional Problem Solving."

Many of the problems of the curriculum and the clinical program can be traced to the Cahns' attempt to substitute the "clinical experience" for the wider range of academic courses offered at most law schools. The Antioch approach is based on the premise that it is possible to learn large areas of substantive law through work on individual cases in a poverty law firm. (Most of the ULI's cases are referrals from the Neighborhood Legal Service Program offices and thus the range of legal problems has been as narrow as the case load is large.)

In using actual cases to teach legal skills, Antioch has set another difficult goal for itself: to provide large-scale legal services to the community. The results so far have been disappointing. Many students feel that academic preparation at Antioch may suffer (and will ultimately be more limited) because of the heavy reliance on clinical methods. Equally important, the client community (represented by a vocal clients council) has made it known that the legal services offered to date have been "lousy."

Attempts by members of the first-year faculty to constructively criticize and change school policies were repeatedly rebuffed by the co-deans. Two attorney/professors who had been highly rated by students were not rehired; others who had planned to stay got the message and left when their one-year contracts were up. When students tried to organize a student association, their motives were impugned and their criticisms of the school were met with charges of racism. (Throughout the year, the co-deans sought unsuccessfully to pit minority students against the white majority by telling the former that white student critics were endangering the school's survival.)

Student discontent at the law school reached its peak in late spring when several groups of students, one numbering over ninety, sent petitions or letters of protest to President James Dixon of Antioch College, the college's board of trustees, and the law school's board of visitors.

After an emotional three-hour meeting in June, at which the Cahn's administration of the school was assailed by students and faculty alike, the Board of Visitors undertook a six-week investigation which resulted in several proposals for structural

reform. These, however, may be overlooked in the continuing controversy over the school's apparent financial difficulties. The co-deans, joined by some board members, blame the students for bad publicity which they say has hurt fund raising; students argue that they had no choice but to bring the school's problems to the attention of outsiders in order to get something done about them.

Meanwhile, a sizeable number of students who completed the first year have left and the new first-year class arrived amidst a shortage of classroom space and clinical instructors that is bound to create further tension, confusion, and poor client services. Nevertheless, Antioch has received provisional accreditation from the ABA and continues to enjoy considerable support from the ABA's Section on Legal Education (which apparently regards the school as its own private experiment and does not wish to see it fail.)

Clear lessons from the Antioch experiment are difficult to draw at this point. The first major attempt to employ a full-scale clinical approach to legal education has obviously been colored by the two dominant personalities which control the school. While the effect of the Cahns' arrogant, high-handed and often incompetent administration has been evident in the disillusionment and dissatisfaction of many of the faculty and students, the impact of their politics on the school has been less apparent. In the long run, it will be no less important.

To understand the politics of Antioch Law School — which are the politics of Jean and Edgar Cahn — it is necessary to consider the Cahns' own view of the school. Their purpose in starting Antioch was not merely to produce more "people's lawyers" and paraprofessionals. Their larger goal is nothing less than "revitalizing the legal profession" and "restructuring" the entire legal system. They propose to do this by involving the private bar in poverty and public interest law and encouraging the creation of more clinical law schools under the sponsorship of large corporate law firms and local bar associations.

Needless to say, the legal profession has never functioned as an advocate of workers, consumers, or poor people and it is not about to begin. The bar has traditionally been a guardian of the dominant social and economic interests in American society and law school have always been a training ground for capitalist lawyers. Yet the Cahns expect to change all this through the simple use of clinical techniques which expose both lawyers and law students to the real nitty-gritty of social problems. The fact that rich and poor, corporate lawyers

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and "NINEVAH SHALL BE DESTROYED!"
— WHEN THEY SHALL CRY "PEACE, PEACE" THEN COMETH
SUDDEN DESTRUCTION! COMET'S CHAOS?

READ IT NOW! By **MOSES DAVID**

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and community groups, do not share a community of interest has apparently never occurred to them.

Ten years after the War on Poverty was launched, the Cahns's still look to the federal government and the "private sector" (Arnold & Porter, Covington & Burling, etc.) for solutions to the problem of poverty. With the Great Society in ruins and their own contribution, OEO Legal Services, on the verge of extinction, their thinking remains rooted in the failed social programs of the 1960's. But thanks to the Cahns, welfare liberalism is alive and well at Antioch.

Like OEO itself, the Cahns's approach is based on the premise that poverty can be eliminated by curing the individual problems of poor people. Thus they stress that the school represents "clients, not causes" and favor band-aid legal service of test-case litigation that bears little relation to any on-going organizing among groups within the client community. The school's handling of so-called "economic development" problems is one example of this. Antioch styles itself as "corporate counsel to the poor" and offers a variety of services to black businessmen and other "minority entrepreneurs." At the same time, hundreds of black working people who belong to some of the most active labor organizations in the DC area get little or no help. Why? Because the Cahns regard unions as a "majoritarian white concern" and have been openly hostile to the idea that labor law should be an important part of public interest practice.

The Cahn's exclusive focus on federal programs is equally restrictive. Second-

year students are presently engaged in a losing battle to make a four-credit required course (taught by the co-deans) optional. The course — "Federal Grants and National Goals" — is an introduction to the fine art of grantsmanship and most students would rather not take it in lieu of more substantial upper-class electives. Unfortunately, traditional subjects like corporations, taxation, anti-trust, and business regulation are not very important to the Cahns. As they see it: "Neither the poor nor their lawyers should be required to reinvent the wheel" (or even learn about it for that matter). Should a problem arise in one of these areas, the corporate law firm offers a "ready source of expertise."

The rationale for private firm involvement in poverty and public interest work is suspiciously like that developed by Sargent Shriver at OEO when he invited big corporations like Xerox and Litton to help run government-funded social programs. The "private sector" is said to be more efficient, better organized, and more adept at the techniques of "problem-solving" and "creative conflict resolution." The OEO experience is hardly one to emulate, though. No one did more than Sargent Shriver to eliminate "maximum feasible participation" by the poor in OEO community action programs. Shriver is now fittingly enough a member of the Board of Visitors at Antioch.

The Cahns's brand of liberal opportunism goes far beyond alliances with Shriver and the faded New Dealers at Arnold & Porter (where senior partner Paul Porter serves as Antioch's national fundraiser).

Two years ago Jean Cahn turned up as fervent, if unlikely, supporter of Lewis Powell's nomination to the Supreme Court. Why would a black woman, activist lawyer, and long-time civil rights advocate favor the appointment of a racist reactionary like Powell? Because as President of the ABA, he had lent his support to OEO Legal Services — a gesture which failed to impress the Congressional Black Caucus, the National Organization of Women, the National Lawyers Guild, and all the black lawyers in Virginia, Powell's home state. All of these groups testified against him.

More recently the Cahns's short-sighted approach led to another political fiasco. In an apparent effort to win friends and influence people high in the Nixon Administration, they invited then-Attorney General Richard Kleindienst to speak at the law school.

As Antioch's troubled first year drew to a close, the Cahns's, rather than accept responsibility for their own considerable contribution to the school's problems, tried to blame them on a handful of students — "revolutionary types" who should "Never been admitted." Such rationalizations are not encouraging. The problems of Antioch remain and the Cahns seem to have learned little from the experience of the first year. Either they will have to change or find new ways to explain away continuing challenges to their own limited vision of a different kind of law school.

LETTER FROM LORTON

WHAT does a person look for when he comes out of prison? For the most part the individual does not want to go back. You could say, one of the first things the ex-convict starts to do, if he is smart, is to take inventory of himself. Immediately, he begins to consider all of his possibilities for advancement and of doing something meaningful. The former prisoner cannot help but think of the time he has lost and the ground he has to gain just to stay in the race. The latter thought is usually the one he negatively becomes obsessed with and the lack of patience leads to frustration and, subsequently, back into illegal efforts to survive.

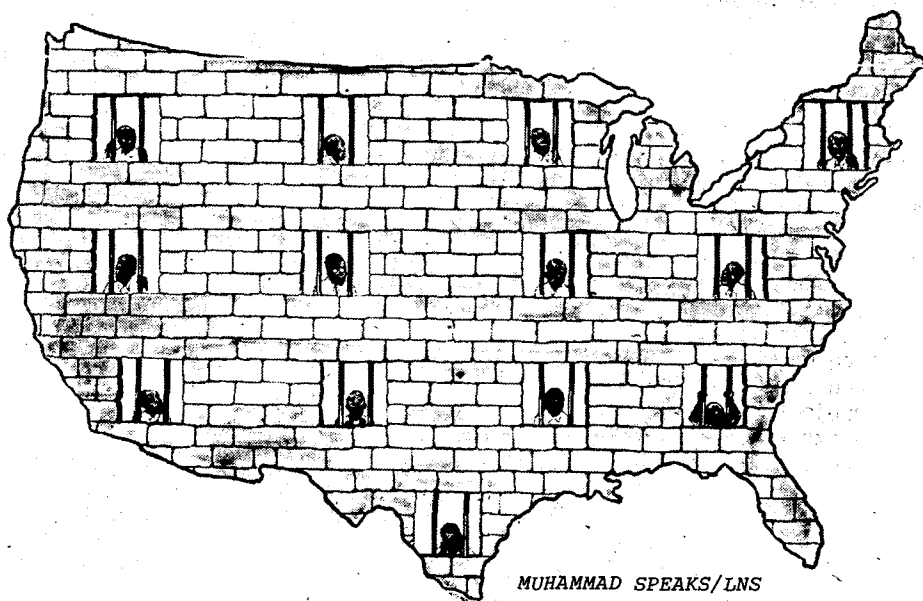
If our former prisoner is one of the fortunate who may have a talent, vocational skills, or academic accomplishments, and if someone listens to his earnest pleas for a chance to give of himself, our man may go far.

Let's look at some of the obstacles this ex-convict is faced with upon his release, if it can be called that. Personally, I disagree with the supervision bit. Once a man has served his time or is awarded parole, he should then be also given the chance to govern his own life. The constant pressure and clinging efforts of parole boards and drug-surveillance programs are demeaning and not conducive to an individual in the process of readjustment and hinders the ex-cons progress.

The so-called half-way house routine in many cases defeats its own purpose. Being in a half-way house is psychologically worse than close confinement, especially if the individual is housed there for long periods subject to its stringent regulations. A parole plan should only require a once-a-month call-in, the parole-officer's involvement should be limited to assisting the ex-con, upon the former prisoner's request, in job placement, domestic problems and other community relations.

One of the most obvious problems the inmate is faced with leaving an institution is the lack of financial support. Most always the resident returning to the community is without funds and quite a few will clearly demonstrate that they are a little too proud to ask for a hand out.

"This is my morning. . .cut me loose!"



MUHAMMAD SPEAKS/LNS

"Hey screw, you're on my time...!" A happy and boisterous conversation or yelling can be heard coming from the bathhouse early 5 a.m. on any cold morning from a group of men about to be released. None of them is at all affected by the brisk air. A guard asks, "Hey John, what are your plans for the future...what you gonna do?" "Look man," a graying 30-year-old begins to retort, "There ain't no time for thinking what I'm gonna do...I'm just gonna do it...and plenty of it. If people leave me alone, I'll leave them alone!"

It is all too clear that these men feel they will cross the bridge of survival when they come to it. The greatest thing on their mind is getting out. It does not take a genius to see that the reaction of these potentially free inmates is the result of being inhumanely placed into such adverse positions. They will forever be confronted with a stigma without mercy or the mildest consideration.

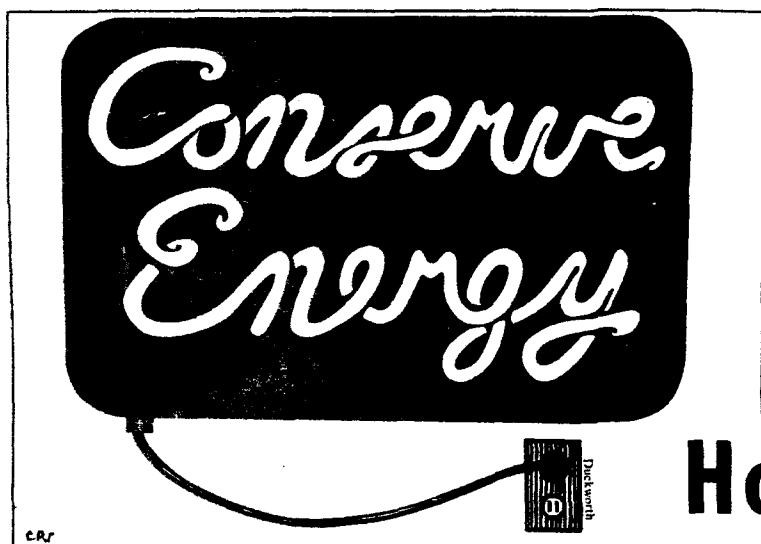
This writer is swiftly approaching some sort of release eligibility with optimism and hope. What chances do I have? Qualifications are for mere menial labor, clerical, mail and file, some literary skills, house-keeping and a talented professional musician (saxophonist). Just who will employ this man?

It is a bit naive for me to figure on help from the so-called Christian brethren and the multitude of prison reformers. Who will help these men fresh from the drudgery of prison life, an inhumane life? David Newman's composition, "Hard Times" is forever on our minds and I include the tune on every set the band plays.

PEACE!

CARL S. TURNER, JR.

If you have, or know of, a job for Carl Turner, please write him c/o Box 25, Lorton, Va. — ED.



How to do it

JAMES RIDGEWAY

ABOUT a half of our imported oil goes for transportation. One important way Nixon could conserve its use would be by re-directing freight from trucks to trains. Trucks now haul about 20 percent of all freight, but use up 45 percent of the energy consumed in carrying freight. Although trucks are very inefficient when it comes to energy they haul more and more freight. Trains, on the other hand, have become increasingly more efficient in terms of energy, but they haul less and less freight.

In his energy messages Nixon has not mentioned the energy consumed in hauling freight. That raises political suspicions. A rough check of campaign finance records indicates that officers of half a dozen major trucking companies contributed about \$400,000 to his campaign. Probably more important is support from the Teamsters. If he cut down on the use of trucks he would alienate the union. Apparently the Teamsters paid considerable amounts to Nixon. Hoffa claimed the President got \$175,000. Various newspaper reports set the figure at \$700,000 plus money kicked back from pension fund investments in Las Vegas.

While Nixon now maintains his long-standing interest in the energy crisis, in fact, his administration has either opposed or ignored many alternative solutions.

For example, twenty five percent of all our energy goes for heating and cooling buildings. With existing technology solar energy might take up half that load, according to a study by the National Science Foundation and NASA. Over the long run there is the possibility that solar energy may be able to supplement fossil fuel or nuclear power plants. Rather than pick up on these possibilities, Nixon has provided solar energy research with a small \$12 million budget and allowed the Atomic Energy Commission, which has its own ax to grind, to set priorities for alternative energy research programs. As an instance of Nixon's attitude, The Office of Manpower and Budget recently impounded some \$600,000 in initial funding for a project by the Sanida Corporation to build an experimental solar system that would have heated, cooled and provided electricity by use of the sun's rays for a housing subdivision.

The President's attitude towards promising prospects for solar energy was also typified by the reaction to legislation proposed for a three to five year demonstration program to develop decentralized solar heating and cooling technologies. Peter Michael of HUD had the usual Nixon mushmouth line:

"Enactment of HR 10952 would not respond to this need [for a national coherent energy policy] and would, in fact, result in continuing the fragmented approach to our nation's energy problems. Therefore, while we support the objective of developing feasible applications of solar energy as soon as possible, we feel that enactment of HR 10952 will not be helpful in meeting our nation's immediate need to a unified approach to its energy problems."

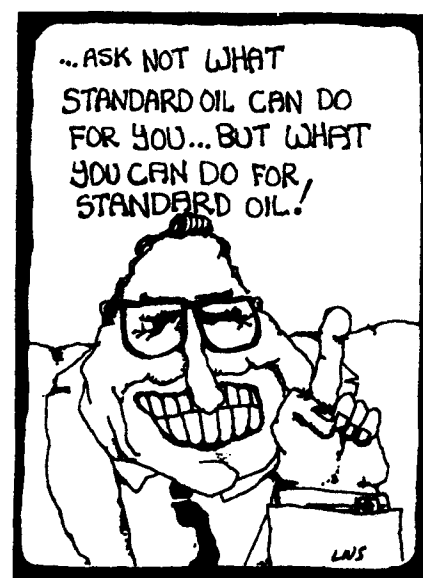
There are other fundamental ways to conserve energy and in the process reorganise the political economy. In a series of papers Eric Hirst of the Oakridge National Laboratories has provided some revealing insights into just how inefficient we are when it comes to expending energy. About one quarter of all energy is consumed in transportation. In general we have come to use increasingly energy wasting means of transport. Railroad efficiency increased greatly since 1950, but freight and passengers going by train declined. Newer planes are less efficient than the older ones, usually because the new ones go faster. Cars are less efficient than they once were. In 1950 the average car obtained 14.95 miles per gallon, compared to 13.70 miles per gallon in 1970.

More than half of all energy in transportation is used for running automobiles. But autos require other expenditures of energy as well; for example, the energy burned to refine crude oil into gasoline, the energy used to haul the oil from the well to the pipeline, the energy used to make the oil drills, the energy used to make the spare parts. Hirst points out it actually takes 1,206 BTUs to produce one BTU of refined petroleum.

About 12 percent of all energy is used for food, with nearly one third of that amount used by households for cooking, refrigeration, freezing and shopping by car. Increased use of unprocessed foods would save energy because it takes three times as much energy to deliver a physical unit of food from the processor than from the farm. Green revolution agriculture greatly depends on fertilizers and pesticides which use large amounts of fossil fuels in their manufacture. It makes agriculture expensive, and in case of a fuel shortage, this reliance might well set off chain reactions that could severely curtail crop yields.

We also use large quantities of energy, in this case electricity, for processing sewage. We might well be able to reduce the reliance of agriculture on nitrate fertilizers and reduce the sewage energy bill, not

to mention solving pollution problems, if sewage were piped back onto the land where it can be used as fertilizer.



Right now, most of our energy alternative and conservation policies are misguided. They either don't have much effect or have the wrong effect. Dr. Howard Odum, the well-known environmental engineer, describes one of the basic problems this way: "The true value of energy to society is the net energy, which is that after the energy costs of getting and concentrating that energy are subtracted. Many forms of energy are low grade because they have to be concentrated, transported, dug from deep in the earth or pumped from far at sea. Much energy has to be used directly and indirectly to support the machinery, people, supply systems, etc., delivering the energy. If it takes 10 units of energy to bring 10 units of energy to the point of use, then there is no net energy. Right now we dig further and further, deeper and deeper, and go for energies that are more and more diluted in the rocks. We are still expanding our rate of consumption of gross energy, but since we are feeding a higher, and higher percentage back into the energy seeking process, we are decreasing our percentage of net energy production. Many of our proposed alternative energy sources take more energy feedback than present processes."



Photo by Schrock

Herd animals for Adams-Morgan

(The following is from the *Columbian*, the newspaper of Adams-Morgan.)

"THIS is a neighborhood which can not only afford an institution of government (AMO) but also can afford a neighborhood institution of science," Karl Hess explained as he described some of the ideas which led to the formation of Community Technology, Inc.

Community Technology is dedicated to the development of neighborhood resources for the benefit of all persons in the community. Their goals include the use of technology to make a neighborhood such as Adams Morgan largely self-reliant, through such projects as the construc-

tion of solar ovens, roof-top gardening, fish farms, and tool and skill sharing.

Hess thinks these projects in community technology can be most important to Adams Morgan. "Putting technology on a scale people can take hold of doesn't mean we have to lower our standard of living," says Hess, who is the project coordinator of Community Technology. In fact we say major corporations are actually lowering the standard of living by placing importance on quantity rather than environmental and product quality.

The projects in which Community Technology is involved are well within the range of the average person, if that person shows interest

in learning how technology can benefit him. "We have taught a political scientist how to be a plumber," claims Hess, "and if you can teach a political scientist how to be a plumber, you can do anything."

One of the first projects of Community Technology, 2320 17th St., is the raising of rainbow trout for meat. The group purchased 10,000 rainbow trout three months ago and although all but 1000 were killed as a result of a power shortage, Hess is enthusiastic about their possibilities. "The average basement can be used to grow about 200-400 pounds of fish a month at a cost of about 40¢ a pound," Hess says. "Adams Morgan has the capability of developing its own herd animal which is, in fact, a better source of protein than beef."

Concern for community self-reliance, especially in the face of an energy crisis, has led Community Technology to experiment in the construction of a solar oven. Utilizing heat absorbent pipe, vacuum tubes, and mirrors to absorb and store the natural rays of the sun, Hess explains that an average family can provide their own energy for cooking and about 60% of their home heating. Even cloudy days produce enough solar energy to heat a solar oven. Heat is held in storage to be used in rainy weather.

Rooftop greenhouse gardening comprises a third area of interest for Community Technology. "The roof up here (at the Adams Morgan Clinic-Hollyday House Head Start building) could feed the entire neighborhood at about 10¢ a pound," says Hess, who also mentioned the quality of vegetables would be higher than food distributed from large grocery chains. Recently the group was told it can use the roof of Cherner Motors, Inc. for installation of a greenhouse. Hess hopes the entire community will be involved with the decision of how produce grown in the project will be distributed.

Community Technology is also exploring the use of wind power and is beginning work on a tools/skills survey of Adams Morgan to determine what resources the neighborhood possesses and how they can be used to make Adams Morgan more self-reliant. The project will progress as the community becomes more aware of the aims and functions of Community Technology.

Like many community-oriented projects in Adams Morgan, Community Technology, Inc., lacks the finances, at present, to develop their projects to the fullest extent. Seed money for equipment was donated by a "very friendly" Adams Morgan foundation.

Open meetings for discussion and planning of projects and operation of community Technology are held at the 2320 17th Street location each Thursday evening, and may be attended by interested neighborhood persons.

Black Christmas

LOUISE DAVIS STONE

POETESS Nikki Giovanni once alluded to the fact that despite poverty, second-class citizenship and nuisances stemming from the state of blackness, a happy, loving home was the usual, not the exception for blacks, and that white folks should not lament, "tsk, tsk, tsk, you poor dears."

It is very adult to remember childhood Christmases and how much better they were than last year's or last month's.

The part of Christmas that I vividly recall is like Sister Giovanni's poem, but perhaps it is both sweet and sour, nationalistic and Uncle Tomish.

Growing up in Hampton, Virginia, my family unanimously decreed each year that the present Christmas was better than the previous year. To us kids, each year was bigger and warmer. That was a considerable time before the astronauts and it was not possible to blame space exploration for no snow and 70 degree Christmas Day weather.

It was not until late Christmas Eve that the spirit and meaning truly infected me. Not until I heard the Crusaders sing did I feel it was really Christmas.

The town of Hampton boasted three phenomena — Hampton Institute — a Negro college, the seafood industry and the Crusaders, an all-male, black singing group.

It was the custom for the Crusaders, led then and still by Charlie Flax, to sing carols on the Hampton Institute's President's mansion house porch and at the homes of college officials.

I was not alone in excited anticipation of the Crusaders' traditional arrival which frequently began with "Rise up, Shepherds and Follow." The next song was often another Negro spiritual, arranged by our Nathaniel Dett — "Go tell it on the Mountain." Although directed by a Hampton man, these singers were not products of academia; these were townspeople, ordinary by census description, rich in spirit and music.

The final tingle came with their rendition of a jubilant carol called "Hosanna," a folk song transcribed by a black musician named Noah Ryder. I have never heard it performed by anyone else. And when I called Charlie Flax, who now nightly rehearses the Crusaders, he said, "As far as I know, it is only performed in Hampton."

The Crusaders never accepted the Christmas hospitality offered by my parents and other campus folk for whom they sang. A clarion "Merry Christmas" was sounded and, like Santa's reindeer, they were heard silently moving into the midnight and across the bridge into the town of Hampton proper. There they would conclude their carolling at the home of the town's largest seafood merchant, where they would render songs and receive refreshments.

If the night was clear and you looked real hard, you could see those white houses across the Hampton Creek where white folks lived and black folk entered by the back doors, in uniform.

While growing up this concession, this adjustment, never bothered me. I was grateful for the meaning the Crusaders' music gave my life. I accepted the unacceptable bowing black troubadours and thrilled at the magnificence of their singing.

How many times have I heard it said that Christmas is for children. This is not so. The memory of the Crusaders and a worn-out album of carols and religious music by the De Paur Infantry Choir still warm my Christmases and enable me to steer my children away from the paganized, department store version of the birth of Christ.

The De Paur Infantry Choir, a product of World War II, is gone. But the Crusaders still sing in Hampton, "Hosanna in the highest."

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RICHARD KING
THE PARTY OF EROS. Dell paperback 1973.

JOEL SIEGEL
VAL LEWTON: THE REALITY OF TERROR. Viking Press, 1973. \$6.95 hardback, \$2.75 paperback. Available at Discount Books, Brentano's and the Nickelodeon.

JAMES RIDGEWAY
THE LAST PLAY: THE STRUGGLE TO MONOPOLIZE THE WORLD'S ENERGY RESOURCES. Dutton 1973. \$10.

CHUCK STONE
TELL IT LIKE IT IS. Trident 1968
BLACK POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA. Bobbs-Merrill 1968 hardback; Dell 1969 paperback.
KING STRUT. Bobbs-Merrill 1970.

LARRY CUBAN
TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE: TEACHING IN THE INNER CITY (Free Press, 1970)
YOUTH AS A MINORITY (National Council for Social Studies) 1972
BLACK MAN IN AMERICA (Scott, Foresman, 1964; Revised 1971)
PROMISE OF AMERICA (Scott, Foresman 1971) Philip Roden co-author.

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Changing the city's property tax system

SAM SMITH

CONGRESSMAN Thomas Rees has introduced a bill to reform the city's property tax system. It is currently being considered by the City Council. The measure includes some important improvements — including several suggested by the DC Gazette — but unfortunately fails to face up to the most glaring inequities in the property tax system.

The basic problem with the property tax is that it only taxes real property. Professor Lester Thurow (Gazette, Dec. 1973) of MIT estimates that, nationwide, householder's own homes account for only 26.5% of total net worth. Let us assume that the figure holds true for DC — it doesn't, but will give a rough idea of the problem. Based on a market value of DC homes of approximately \$2.5 billion, the total net worth of city residents might reach ten billion dollars. But do we tax this net worth equally? We do not. We tax houses, but not residents' stocks, bonds, other liquid assets, furniture, art and jewelry. This is not an inconsequential matter since the value of these items in DC may well exceed that of personal real estate.

And that's not all. We actually tax houses at a rate several times that we say we do. If, for example, you own stocks and bonds and a 2% tax is applied to them, you are paying a true 2% tax (assuming the stocks have not been bought on margin). We claim to have a tax on property of roughly 2%, but since most people don't own their own homes outright, the tax on their equity — their worth — may actually be as high as 8%. When you consider that for many people, a house represents their first major investment, the property tax becomes even more regressive: we are taxing at up to 8% their initial accumulation of wealth while many of any additional accumulation will be free of a worth tax. The fact that this is precisely the sort of backwards tax system we use for social security hardly makes it more creditable.

The most important step, therefore, towards true property tax reform would be to include all property under the tax. While there are plenty of stories about problems in the past collecting personal and intangible property taxes (firms removing assets from a state on assessment day, widespread cheating etc.), you don't deal with gross inequities by saying the taxes are too hard to collect. In fact there are a number of ways that you could collect taxes on net worth other than property:

1. **A Surtax on Income From Investments.** Such a surtax is used by several states. Professor Lester Snyder of the University of Connecticut Law School has estimated that a ten percent surtax on investment income would yield enough to reduce property taxes in California by 22%, in New York State by 36%, in Delaware by 100% and in Florida by 46%. This will give an idea of the unfair burden that real property is bearing in our local tax system. Note that even a surtax of 10% on income would be a tax of less than 1% on the net worth of these investments — or about half the current DC property tax rate.

2. **Personal Property Tax.** Personal property could be assessed on the basis of stated value for insurance purposes.

While this would not be completely accurate, exempting uninsured or underinsured items, it would be a great improvement over the present situation.

3. **Business Worth Tax.** A tax on the net worth of incorporated and unincorporated businesses (less the value of any dividend-paying stock already taxed) in the District would be relatively easily assessed from annual reports or from the information already required for the DC Unincorporated Business Franchise Tax returns.

4. **A Tax on Life Insurance, Annuities, and Retirement Plans.** This would be more difficult to assess, but far from impossible.

These four areas along with taxes on real property, would according to Dr. Thurow's figures, cover about 95% of net worth. The goal should be to tax all forms of wealth as equitably as possible. Such taxes

could unlike the present property tax, take into account personal debt. We would no longer be putting such a heavy burden on the item of wealth that is so critical to upward economic movement and to the health of the city: home ownership.

Further, we would be dealing with the racial implications of the present system. As it is, blacks in this country (despite Scammon and Wattenberg's euphoria about the income figures) have about one-fifteenth the per capita wealth of whites. Much of that wealth is in homes. Thus it is likely that blacks are paying for their wealth at much higher rates than whites. If we continue to tax real estate and not other forms of wealth, we will be perpetuating a grossly inequitable tax system.

That then is the major error of omission in the Rees bill. We come now to the (Please turn to page 17)

NATIONAL TAX LOOPHOLES

Some Loopholes To Be Closed

Each Loophole Costs Us

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF CAPITAL GAINS

\$7 BILLION

This device allows speculators and investors to pay taxes on only one-half of their income from selling stocks and properties while working people pay taxes on all their salaries and wages. Only one in twelve taxpayers receives this special capital gains treatment. By contrast, plugging up this loophole could save every taxpayer \$90 a year in taxes!

TAX FREE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AT DEATH

\$3 BILLION

Not even the half-rate tax presently collected on capital gains applies to assets transferred at death. The amount that property increased in value escapes income taxes forever.

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

\$3 BILLION

Presently U.S. firms can delay their taxes on profits they make overseas as long as they reinvest the profits abroad. A "foreign tax credit" allows U.S. firms to deduct from their U.S. taxes every tax dollar they pay to foreign governments. This loophole encourages companies to invest money and create jobs abroad rather than at home. It also allowed U.S. corporations operating abroad to pay only 5% federal income taxes on \$17.5 billion in profits.

OIL AND MINERAL DEPLETION ALLOWANCES

\$1 BILLION

Oil and mineral investors can deduct up to 22% of gross income from a property each year regardless of how much they put into it. This has allowed oil investors to recover their costs 16 times over! They can also immediately write off against current income certain "intangible" drilling and development costs which businessmen in other industries would have to "capitalize"—write off over a long period of time. These tax favors in effect delay tax day for rich oil investors for years—just like an interest-free loan from the U.S. Treasury.

ASSET DEPRECIATION RANGE (ADR)

\$2.9 BILLION

This business tax break allows companies to "write off" (deduct from their income) the cost of equipment 20% faster than it actually wears out ("depreciates"). It is a gross distortion of accepted accounting practices. It defers the payment of taxes and discriminates against small business and those that hire workers instead of buying machines.

INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

\$4.5 BILLION

This is another tax break for business, worth 7% of what they pay for new equipment. It encourages business to buy machines they don't need just to get the tax break. Thus it distorts the free enterprise market.

DOMESTIC INTERNATIONAL SALES CORPORATION (DISC)

\$400 MILLION

Exempts 50% of the income earned by corporations exporting goods overseas. The excuse for DISC is that U.S. firms will export more. Yet firms do not have to increase their exports to get the benefit. 96% of DISC benefits will be squandered on corporations for exports they are already making.

ESTATE AND GIFT TAX EXCLUSIONS

\$3 BILLION

Because of lavish exemptions and unlimited deductions for gifts to "charities", the wealthy can avoid, minimize or defer estate and gift taxes. Family foundations and generation-skipping trusts (that go to a taxpayer's grandchildren instead of to his children) are common tax-avoidance devices. These breaks enabled Mrs. Alicia Mellon Bruce to pay a little over 1% in estate taxes on estate worth over one-half billion dollars!

EXEMPTION OF STATE AND LOCAL BONDS

\$2.6 BILLION

Presently interest income from state and local bonds is exempt from federal income tax. The U.S. Treasury loses \$2.6 billion while the states and municipalities save only \$1.9 billion in lower interest costs. That means \$700 million in benefits go to the wealthy purchasers of tax exempt bonds alone. This loophole allowed Mrs. Henrietta Dodge to have an annual income of \$5 million without even having to file a tax return!

MORTGAGE INTEREST DEDUCTION

\$2.8 BILLION

While some call this a "middle class" loophole, its benefits go more to the wealthy. The higher a person's income and the more lavish his home, the greater his tax welfare. And those taxpayers who rent, or who use the standard deduction (53% of all taxpayers) get no benefit at all!

RAPID DEPRECIATION FOR REAL ESTATE

\$1 BILLION

Real estate investors can write off their costs much faster than their property actually wears out. And they can write off much more than they paid. Wealthy investors buy these tax deductions to "shelter" their other income. (That is, they can subtract the phoney real estate losses from income they make doctoring, lawyering, or whatever.) This loophole leads to too much building of luxury apartments and shopping centers while discouraging the building of low and moderate-income housing, and rehabilitation of existing buildings.

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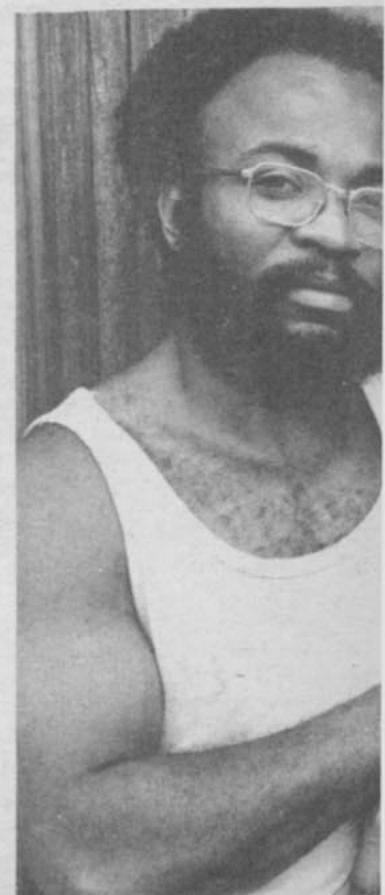
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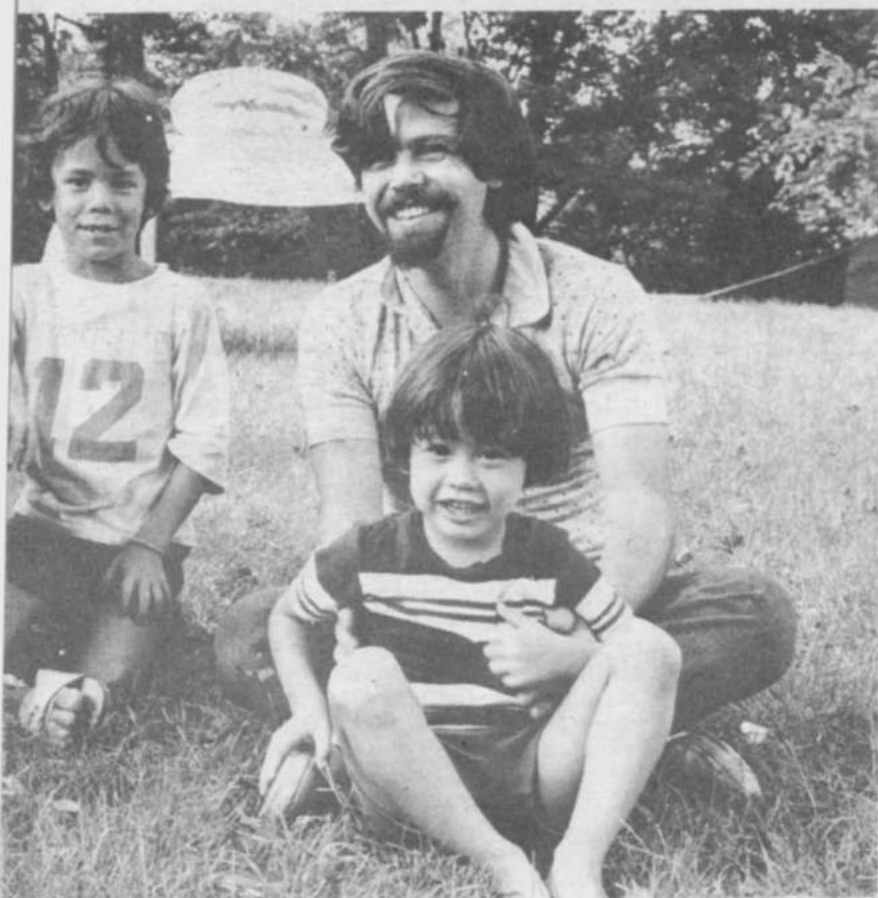
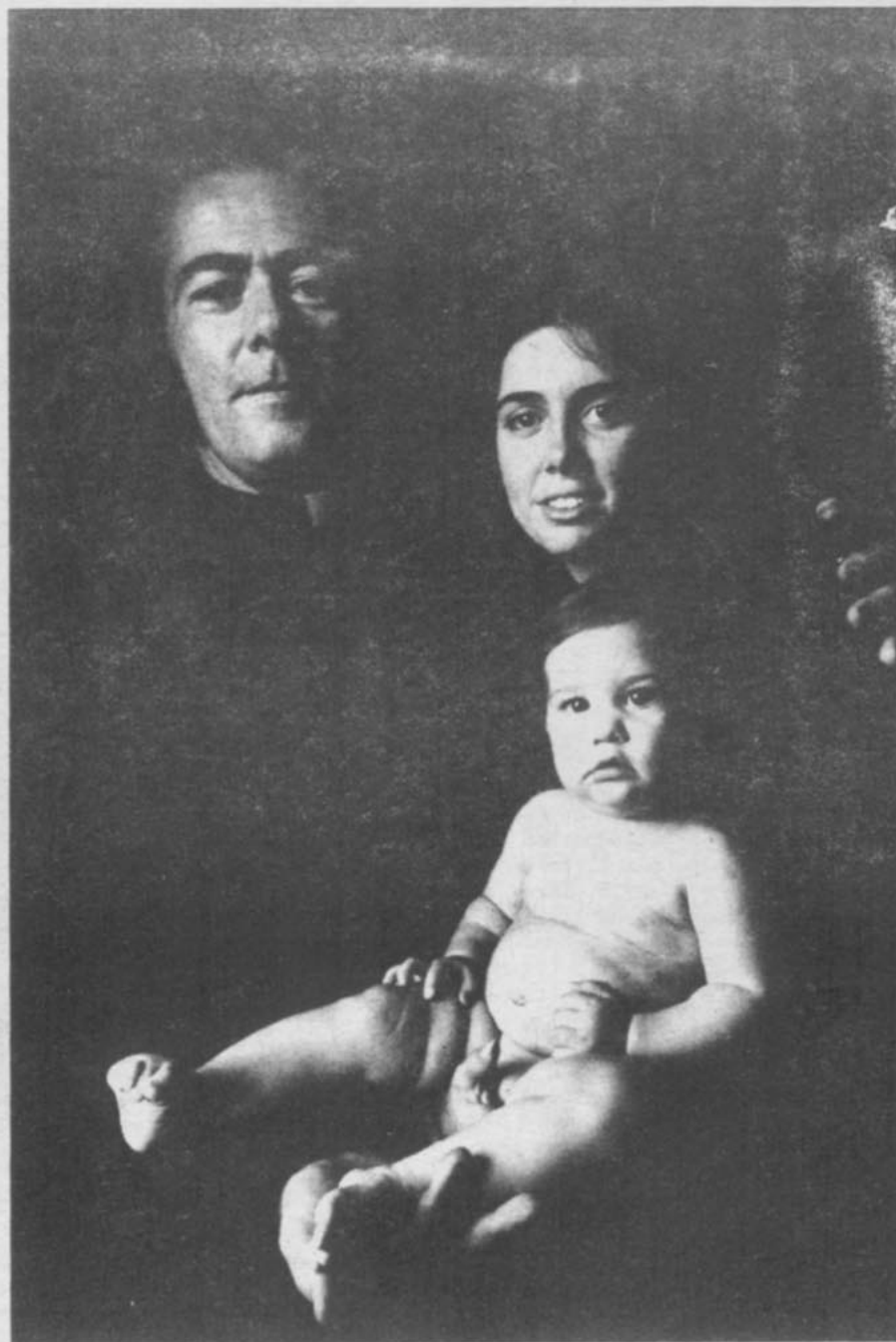
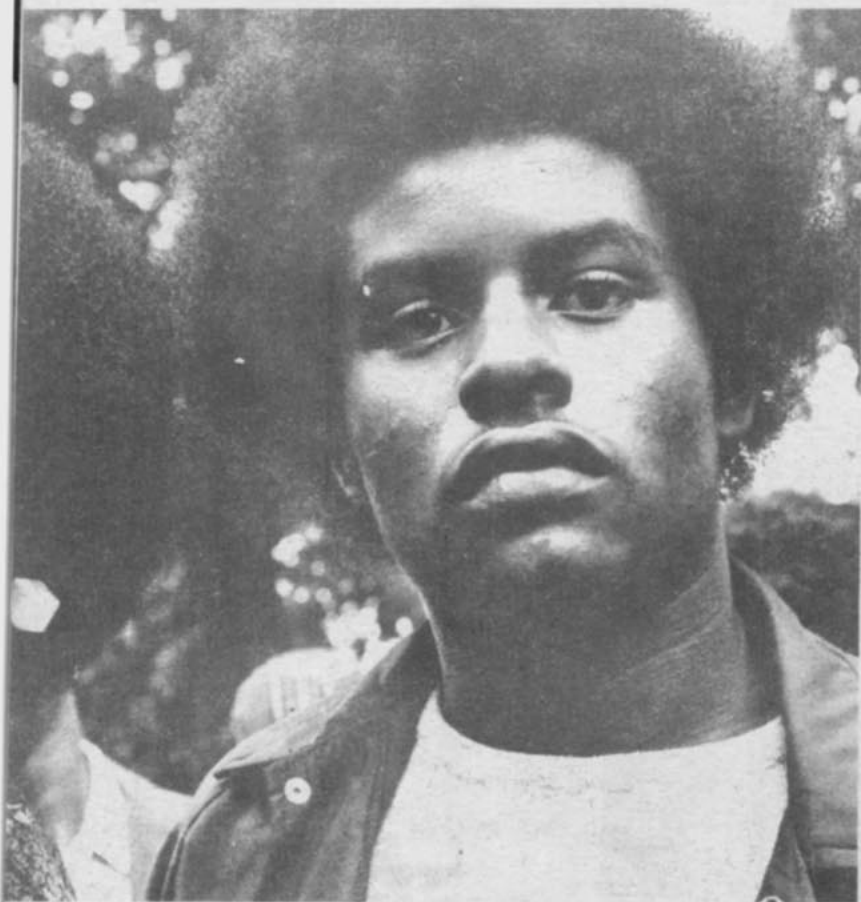


PHOTOS I ENJOYED MAKING

f-STOP

Roland Freeman





ARTS & IDEAS

ART

A NEW CALENDAR

Washington Women Printmakers
Reviewed by Clarissa K. Wittenberg

A BRIGHT, new, rather romantic calendar has appeared, providing an interesting way to mark the coming months. Thirteen women have contributed their work resulting in a polished and professional product. All the designs are interesting; however the green and yellow growing plants for February by Carole Sue Lebbin and H. Terry Braunstein's apron and hands for April stood out. The calendar is large, silkscreened with eight colors and hung with a red leather thong. It costs \$15.00. Concepts from the *I Ching*, the ancient Chinese "Book of Changes," were used to bind the work together. Although beautiful and poetic, the mystic phrases of *I Ching* seem far removed from the lives of most contemporary women and perhaps a stronger work would have been achieved without this theme. It tends to compete with the art work too strongly at times.

The artists involved are: Bonnie Holland Arlen, Carole Sue Lebbin, Carol Duffy (editor), H. Terry Braunstein, Ann Zahn, Marie Ringwald, Phylliss Hoffman, Pat Golden, Annette Polan, Judy Byron, Patricia Allot Silbert, Marianne La Roche, and Chris Zimmerman. The calendar can be purchased at Talking of Michelangelo, the Community Bookshop, the Corcoran, the Gallery in Reston, Discount Books and Records and many other places.

Last year this group had a hand done calendar in an edition of 50 which sold out quickly. This year an edition of 500 was silkscreened commercially and the problems of a larger business operation undertaken. Each artist made her own decisions about design; there was no jury. Carol Duffy supervised the printing, a very difficult task. Despite the difficulties of producing 12 original prints on a large scale, the group is pleased and ambitious for the future. The Washington Women Printmakers developed out of the National Conference for Women in the Visual Arts, a now historic conference held at the Corcoran in April 1972. From discussion on the position of women in the arts and concern about their disadvantages has come concrete and positive action. This group of printmakers has had several group shows and is now planning others. A group show was held in December at Talking of Michelangelo and their work can usually be seen there. A show is planned for the Jewish Community Center in Rockville next June. They plan to hold studio demonstrations, which will be open to the public. Growing in size, they welcome all women working in any form of printing, such as lithography, wood blocks and silk screen.

For more information about this group, its activities, its shows and membership, contact Carol Duffy, Washington Women Printmakers, 6244 Utah Ave., NW.



ONE SHOT DEAL

PHOTO by George Kinal. To submit photos for this space, send to DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002 by the third Tuesday of the month. If you want photos returned, enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

MEDIA

NEW TIMES

Reviewed by Richard King

New Times is an attractively put-together bi-monthly with plenty of money and advertising. Its staff includes some of the "new journalism's" best and brightest — David Halberstam, Larry King, Mike Royko and Nicholas Von Hoffman among others — and would make any editor drool with envy. Initially one hoped that *New Times* would combine the immediacy of the weekly publications with the vitality and depth of, say, *Harpers* before Willie Morris was fired as editor. But if the first several issues are indicative, this is not to be so. For, despite all the luminaries and advance build-up, there is less than meets the eye to *New Times*.

So far *New Times* has displayed no compelling reason for its existence. It lacks even the tendentious specificity of *Time* or *Newsweek* and its writers lack the space to develop a story with any complexity or texture. As a result *New Times* has tended to go in for rather short, flashy "human interest" stories from young reporters or run what seems to be throw-away copy from its stars, which gives every indication of having been done in their sleep (or in their cups). For instance, a profile of Elliot Richardson failed to even mention the conflict between his and General Haig's account of events leading up to the "Saturday Night Massacre." Surely a knowledgeable and sceptical journalist should have nosed this story out rather than giving us another warm-up for some future version of Richardson's profile in courage. In short there is a certain slothful ambience to the magazine.

The general tone of *New Times* reveals several of the new journalism's more irritating traits. The cult of personalities abounds to the neglect of articles on events, issues or ideas. The magazine includes heavy dosages of populist chic by which anyone is

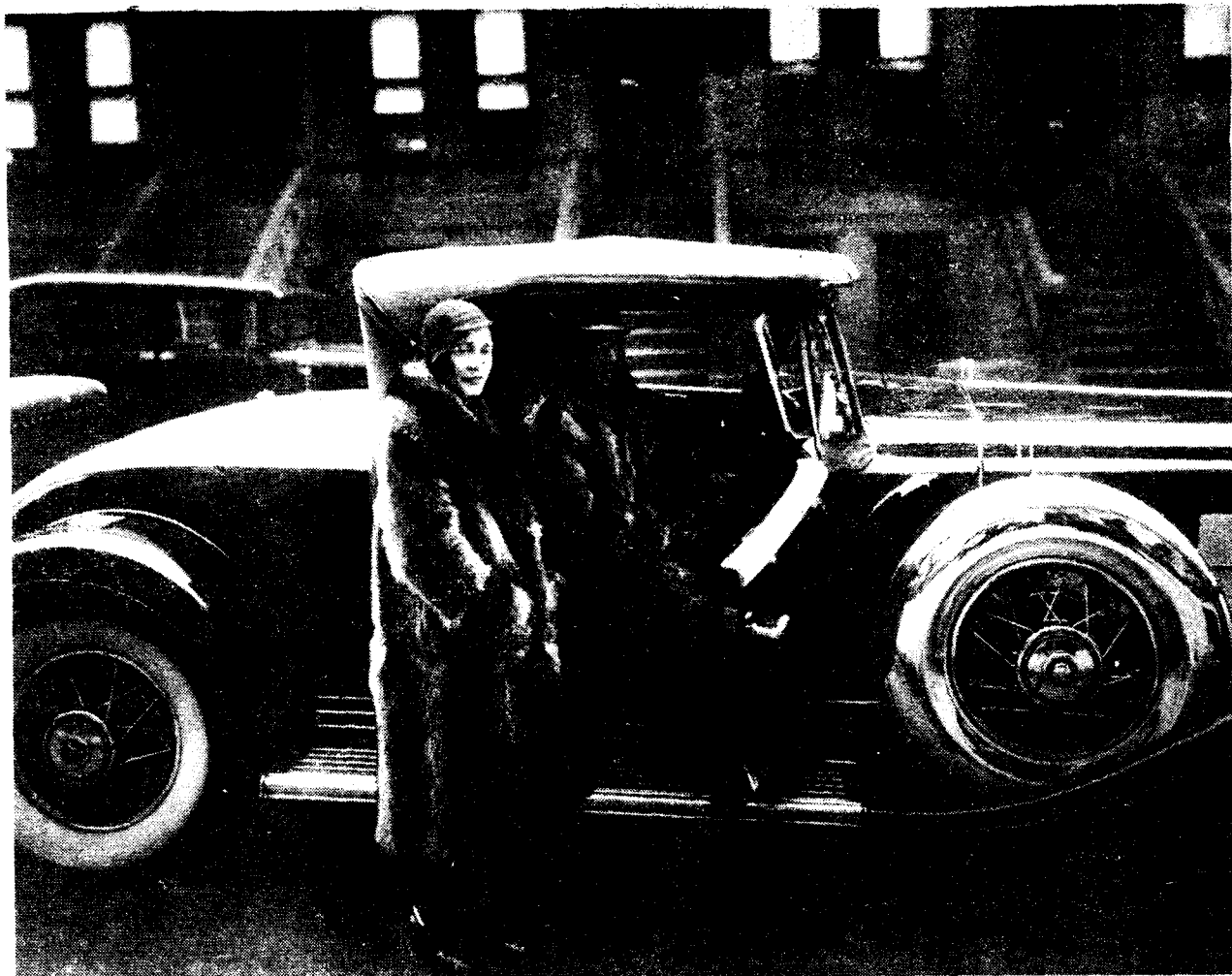
inherently fascinating to write about as long as he or she can be condescended to. (Samples include a talk with Agnew's favorite restaurateur, the agonies of a leading dairy farmer who must sell his beloved stock, and a totally useless interview with Judge Julius Hoffman.) Most of the writers assume that they are as engrossing as their subjects and the combination of condescension and self-indulgence is deadly. *New Times* reached a distinct low when its November 2 cover story profiled the sartorial exploits of the clothes horse of the NFL, Frenchy Fuqua; it was neither news nor fit to print.

An excessive number of pages in each issue is devoted to short gossip items which fail to even titillate; non-revelatory consumer and political info which fails to inform; and capsule book, movie and record reviews which are repeated from issue to issue a la *New Yorker*. The longer book and movie reviews are adequate to good, but hardly are the stuff from which superior magazines are made. One suspects that the staff includes several aging hippies since apparently the word hasn't gotten around that rock music is dead. As a result we have read feature length stories on Jobriah, the "Ash Burns" and Chip Taylor, a veritable trinity of non-starters.

There is indeed a serious question as to whether *New Times* is worth printing or reading. There have been some good articles, but those few have suffered from the dross on either side. The weekly magazines and better daily papers do the reporting job better and *Harpers* and *Atlantic*, now all rouged up and "with-it," do the essay length stories better (which doesn't say a whole lot.)

In his first issue publisher George Hirsh promised to "unleash hard working, honest reporters and ask them to bring back the truth." Apparently they can't find the way home or have settled down under some tree to take a snooze.





Photos this page by James Van DerZee

one couple of the Jazz Age in raccoon coats preparing for a ride in their gleaming, long and very fancy convertible. Children in the streets, men playing dice were all his subjects.

Van DerZee was the official photographer of Marcus Garvey, the head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Garvey Militia, Black Cross Ship Line and leader of many who believed in a global black organization. He went to the homes of proud Garveyite families and caught them in formal poses. Van DerZee photographed the literary, social and financial elite of his time as well. His pictures of poets Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes, and James Weldon Johnson are used over and over again.

Even more interesting than his political and social pictures, however, are those of his women. "Women...women...what can I say...a lot of beauty..." and his women are beautiful. He insisted on them looking better than their best, retouching if necessary to achieve a photograph that looked like the print in his mind. They are all seen at their best moment, wearing best dresses, (often direct from Paris), eyes aglow. There is an often reproduced picture of his wife Kate and his daughter Rachel looking calmly at the camera from a beautiful glade. Kate carries a huge bouquet of leaves. They are beautifully dressed: Kate in a blazer, Rachel in a beautiful embroidered coat, a lovely round child. It is unforgettable. And there are pictures of performers, like Ethel Waters and the legendary Florence Mills, whose death caused crowds in Harlem to weep and release black birds.

Van DerZee's work came to national attention when Reginald McGhee, himself a pho-

CAMERA

JAMES VAN DERZEE:
A Unique Photographic Vision
Reviewed by Clarissa K. Wittenberg

JAMES Van DerZee is black, 87 years old and lives in Harlem. A photographer in New York for the better part of this century, he has photographed almost everything of interest. Relatively unknown until he was invited to be a major contributor to the controversial and unprecedented show *Harlem on My Mind*, presented by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, he is now becoming recognized as the dean of black photographers.

Mr. Van DerZee was born in 1886 in Lenox, Mass. His mother and father had moved there after serving as maid and butler to General Ulysses S. Grant. He grew up in a genteel family, one that read in paneled libraries, played musical instruments and encouraged artistic pursuits. At the age of 12, he saw an advertisement offering a camera for selling 20 packs of sachet. This he did and then ran back and forth to the post office in anticipation. Finally three packages arrived. One held a camera, another developer and other chemicals, and still another six 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 inch glass plates. He memorized the directions and began what was to be a highly unusual career. He photographed everyone. As

a young man he took pictures of many wealthy families, the Vanderbilts, the Morgans, the Westinghouses and others. He often did not charge, explaining later that he was "ashamed to," not knowing that some people earned a living this way. Taking pictures was his passion, with every new camera, he "took pictures of everything in sight."

Despite a relatively gentle beginning, his life was not easy. He worked in a number of jobs, being unreasonably dismissed from some, and tried a variety of things. He played violin and piano professionally for awhile and did photography part time. He moved to New York in 1906. The city was filled with wooden buildings and cobble streets. Many blacks lived on the lower East Side, although there was an almost "infectious mood among blacks to buy real estate" and Harlem was developing. He met and married Kate, his first wife. They had two children, Rachel and Emile. He moved to Phoebus, Virginia and worked in a hotel. During this period he photographed men who worked in Virginia, schools (Whittier School in particular) and the way of life.

He returned to New York in 1909 and worked as a photographer's assistant in a Newark department store. Finally in 1914 he opened the first of several studios in New York: "My first real customers were the churches." He photographed both the senior and junior Adam Clayton Powell. Daddy Grace and Father Divine were often subjects. He took many pictures of black Jewish synagogues, whose members believed themselves to be descendants of true Ethiopian Jews. All the respectable groups posed in neat lines, the black baseball clubs, the fraternal orders, the social clubs and even those having tea at fashionable hair salons. He photographed



tographer, was organizing *Harlem on My Mind*. While walking down a street in Harlem he passed the GGG studios and went inside. Impressed by the artist and his work he selected photographs for the exhibition. Since that time many people have seen Mr. Van DerZee's work and an institute has been formed to foster his work as well as that of other black photographers. A new book, *James Van DerZee*, published by Morgan and Morgan, will



be out this month and a very important and lovely portfolio of his photographs has been published by the Lunn Gallery in Georgetown. This work with its unusual artistic and historical value is an important American document. Mr. Van DerZee's world was fascinating, beautiful, diverse and important.

BOOKS

THE COMING OF POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Basic: New York, pp. 487

Daniel Bell

Reviewed by Richard King

OVER a decade ago Daniel Bell caused quite a stir in the intellectual world when he announced the "end of ideology." Coming as it did from a former socialist and one-time radical of sorts, the news did not startle so much as it confirmed the position many intellectuals had found in the post-war American consensus. In that essay Bell asserted that the revolutionary era was over for the West and that all radical ideologies, particularly Marxist ones, were definitely played out. Politics was now a matter of pragmatic, piece-meal reform, the sober business of informed and responsible men.

In his long awaited *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society* Bell has fleshed out in some detail the implications of his original position in describing the emergence of a new economic and social reality. Already upon us in America, it will, Bell holds, soon be seen in Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan.

Bell's thesis rests upon the observation of five crucial developments: the growing dominance of the service sector of the economy over the agricultural and industrial sector, the increasing pre-eminence of the professional and technical classes over the classical working class or bourgeoisie, the primacy of theoretical knowledge over inventive tinkering or rule of thumb innovation, the concern with future planning rather than an orientation to past experience or the play of free market forces, and the development of a new intellectual technology of systems analysis, game theory and the like.

Much of this is highly plausible, even uncontested. Clearly our economy resembles the model of pure capitalism not at all. The energetic and industrious entrepreneur has been consigned to the dust-heap of history along with the grim but radical proletariat. Private property, as Bell notes, has all but lost any semblance of its original meaning as has socialism as embodied in the nationalized economies of Russia and eastern Europe. And though economic interests and privileged elites are abundantly served,

the state molds economic and social reality as much as it is molded by them.

Granted that social forecasting, a term which Bell prefers to social prediction, is a dangerous business, Bell's book contains some central ambiguities which contribute to a certain confusion and muddle in an already problematic enterprise. For instance, it is not clear what Bell means when he announces the pre-eminence of the professional and technical classes. Statistically white collar jobs do outnumber blue collar ones. In the area of critical training certainly professional and technical competence is and will be absolutely central to the functioning of post-industrial society. But what are the political implications of the emergence of this new social force? In places Bell wants to claim a major, indeed dominant, political role for it, yet draws back before the plausibility or desirability of such a development. The result is that words such as "pre-eminence" retain a certain cloudiness and weasel quality. Bell surely knows that the industrial working class was (and is) also absolutely crucial for industrialization, but has not thereby come close to a major sharing of power or shaping economic fate. Thus a crucial question Bell leaves unanswered concerns the locus controlling power in the future society.

Another critical ambiguity lies in Bell's own attitude. At times he is content to describe central tendencies and future problem areas, e.g. the relationship of political to economic power, of science to politics, the merits of a meritocracy vs that of an egalitarian society, the problem of scarcity. (Bell is often masterful in his discussions of the clash of issues and ideas). Yet he does not hesitate from wading in at crucial points to prescribe what should happen. This is no sin for a social scientist, since it is in some measure unavoidable. Bell fails, however, to distinguish clearly enough between the realms of description and prescription or alternatively admit their inseparability and give us a coherent vision of what the future should be like rather than an often disjointed prospectus of what it might be.

It is perhaps this certain lack of passion which explains why Bell's book ultimately fails to strike sparks and achieve genuine stature. Bell has been disseminating his observations about the nature of post-industrial society for several years now and the disappointment is that by now they are, if anything, less interesting than when first encountered. Finally he provides no theoretical framework within which the trends, facts and intellectual currents can find their place and assume some larger synthesis. Thus his strength is one of observation and description rather than explanation. The result is that Bell's book lacks a compelling vision, however "correct" he may be.



MUSIC

50 YEARS OF FILM MUSIC (Warner Bros.)

50 YEARS OF FILM (Warner Bros.)

BETTE MIDLER (Atlantic)

Reviewed by David Logan

WHAT a collection! The two three-album sets that Warner's put out just in time for the massive Christmas record-buying rush break some new ground for the recording industry. The Film Music release is without a doubt a collector's item. "As Time Goes By" from *Casablanca*; "Trouble" from the *Music Man*; "Jeepers Creepers" from *Goin' Places* (sung by Louis Armstrong); "The Lullaby of Broadway" from *The Goldiggers of 1935*. The music is uniformly interesting if not excellent. On the Film sides, there are dramatic snips from such diverse flicks as *Little Caesar*, *Captain Blood*, *King's*

Row, To Have and Have Not, *Rebel Without a Cause* and *Bonnie and Clyde*. In both cases very impressive collections, diverse and well-documented. But there is a problem, who cares? I mean really? Excepting for the most ardent film/nostalgia buffs willing to shell out 10 or so dollars for trivia, these collections have only limited commercial, though high cult appeal.

It is only fitting to review another "Lullaby of Broadway" just released, this one on another album of intense interest to another group of cultists. Bette Midler, the dahlia of the gay/glitter gang has it on her long awaited second album, and she goes for many of the same memories the Warner's LPs seek—nostalgia, glamor and escapism. All of the second side is very entertaining, moving through "Lullaby," "Uptown" (always one of my favorite oldies), "Da Doo Run" and another one of my faves, Jackie Wilson's "Higher and Higher." She stamps them all with the inimitable BM style, and all make great listening. Side one ain't bad, either, in sum a stronger recording than her first outing, *The Divine Miss M*.

HISTORY

BLACK STUDIES IN NEW YORK

By Clarissa K. Wittenberg

ANYONE interested in black history or studies should plan a trip to the New York Public Library's Schomburg Collection at 103 W. 135th Street. This library is a goldmine of valuable and hard to find materials. The books of virtually every black writer, the songs, the poetry, the speeches, the newspaper articles are all here. They have in storage the entire show of *Harlem on My Mind*. Located in the heart of Harlem, across from Harlem Hospital, near to Lenox Avenue, it is a good introduction to the area. The librarians are helpful and offer important assistance. They are also interested in appropriate contributions.

Another important institution is the Studio Museum in Harlem. It is located at 2033 Fifth Avenue. It is on the second and third floors in a loft and one climbs high stairs, with graffiti marked walls to reach it. It began in 1968. Since that time almost every major black artist or photographer has had a show in this gallery. Over 100,000 people a year pass through. Many school groups come to hear lectures and see exhibitions. Some African artists have also exhibited here. In addition six local artists are given free studio space for one year at the Museum. The public can visit and talk with the artists. Workshops are held continuously, notably in printmaking and film and video work. This is a neighborhood museum, in some ways similar to the Anacostia Museum however, the artistic program is much stronger in this New York institution. It is supported in part by memberships, but also by the New York State Council for the Arts. This is a lively museum with an emphasis on the work of blacks. In the next two months the work of Vincent Smith a Brooklyn artist, and of Palmer C. Hayden will be shown. Palmer Hayden is now dead, but left a legacy of powerful, heroic painting. He worked in the WPA and perhaps is best known for a series of dramatic paintings illustrating the legend of John Henry. Call ahead or write for more specific information.

DANCE

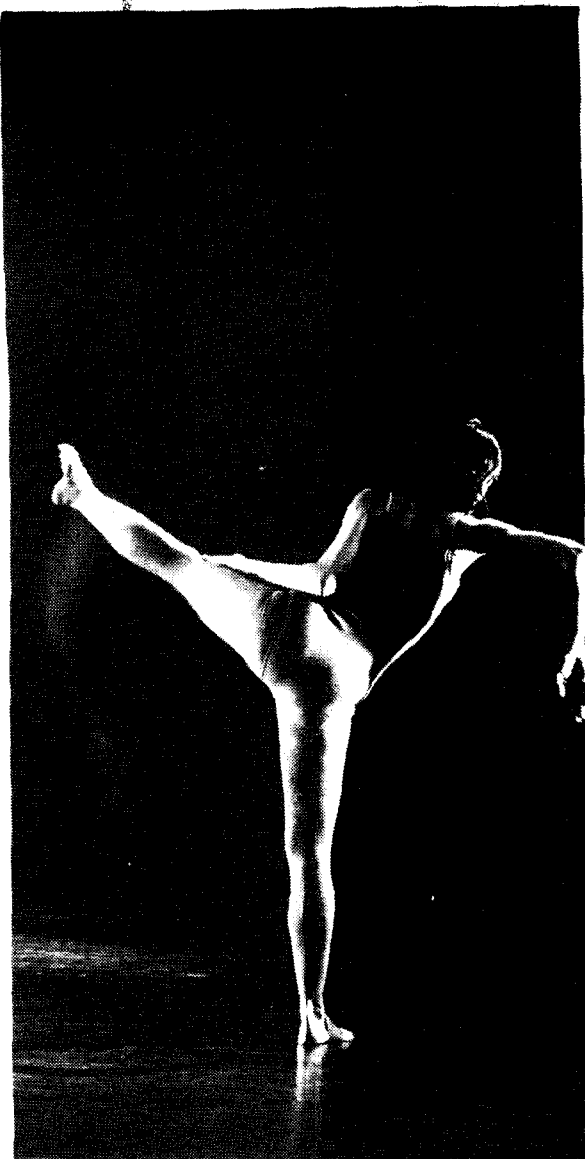
GEORGE WASHINGTON DANCE COMPANY

Reviewed by Sally Crowell

THE George Washington University Dance Company continues to be one of the more active dance groups in town—offering formal and informal concerts as well as studio nights and workshops throughout the year. Its most recent presentation at the Marvin Theatre, however, lacked a creative luster that has, more often than not, been its unique contribution to Washington's dance scene. While the young company provided the audience with interesting visual images most of the compositions never moved beyond studies in exploration or projected strong choreographic statements. This is not to say that the concert was bad—only that I've seen much more inspired, individualized dance composition presented on the G.W. stage in the past.

Some of the highlights: The program opened with a group piece entitled "Sculptural Essence" by Lynette Young, which began most beautifully with the dancers being lit in silhouette as they changed their inter-related postures and dynamics. Unfortunately, when the dancers began to move through the space as the pulse of the music changed, their technique wasn't strong enough to sustain the choreographer's sequences.

"Clowns," the work of Lisa Andes danced by Susan Sugar and Brooke Higdon, was a potentially good theatre piece which rather



(photo by Roland Freeman)

than moving us, drifted off into predictability. While the make-up of the clown's faces was excellent, as was the performance of Brooke Higdon, the costumes were distracting in their poor construction, and though it was a good idea dramatically, the dance lacked a sense of direction.

"Twigs and Rims" is an interesting piece of Annetta Wade which effectively utilizes the retention and release of energy. However, it would have probably been even more striking if Ellen Barlow's solo didn't go on for so long before she was joined by John Bailey. The choreography as well as the performance was excellent and the ending when Ms. Barlow falls to the floor particularly strong.

Another piece on the program which was rich in the use of dynamics was "Collisions" choreographed and performed by Juliette Crump. Appearing as a kind of memory recall in silence, it was a tour de force for Ms. Crump in that it united her strong technique and theatrical sense into an exciting solo experience.

Interjected into the program when things appeared to get too heavy was the ingenious humor and theatrical timing of Michael Kasper — a veteran on the G.W. stage. Mr. Kasper is able, through his very solid technique and his instinctive comic sense, to produce compositions that are well structured as well as fun to watch. Unfortunately, a talent such as Mr. Kasper's is a rare commodity, and in using two of his pieces on the same program we as an audience are receiving too much of a good thing. In seeing two such technically similar pieces as "jamf" and "mof" his importance is lessened.

This is the third season for the GWU Dance Company and each year the composition of the company changes as dance majors and minors graduate from the degree programs of the university. Hopefully, in the midst of this ever changing group there will remain constant teachers and advisors to keep this dance department growing and developing new ideas and directions in dance. They have made a good beginning. It is quite evident that the company is supported by an appreciative audience of students as well as others in the larger Washington dance community and we can only hope that with the variety of faculty members at G.W. that more exciting and interesting performances will be resulting on the Marvin Center stage in the future.

major error of commission: a multi-million dollar annual giveaway to the commercial interests of the city. Presently, commercial property is supposed to be taxed at 65% of the market value, residential property at 55%. Thus the effective tax rate for commercial property is \$2.16 per hundred of market value while that of private homes is \$1.83 per hundred. The Rees bill proposes to equalize all assessments at 100% of market value or \$2.16 per hundred. Under this proposal homeowners would face up to a 15% increase in assessments while commercial property would remain at the current rate. This means a subsidy to commercial non-residential property in the range of \$6-\$9 million a year. There is no justification for this hidden subsidy and it should be vigorously fought by every homeowner in the city. Businesses in Washington are undertaxed, especially when you consider how many employ suburban workers who pay no earnings tax to the city. At the very least, the ten percent differential should be retained as the closest we can come to a commuter tax as long as Congress is still in control, i.e. until we achieve statehood.

There is a case to be made for small businesses — why should a firm owning property worth \$25,000 be taxed at a higher rate than someone owning a \$200,000 house? — but the way to deal with this inequity is to make real property taxes progressive.

In order to make property taxes truly progressive you need to know who owns what in the city — something which is presently next to impossible to determine. We should force disclosure of true ownership of all properties, both on the principle that people have a right to know who is behind such shadow groups as the 1801 Jay Street Partnership, and also in order to permit computation of a progressive property tax based on total holdings in the city. It should be possible to determine easily any individual's or entity's total interest in city property.

Admittedly this would work against the city's current policy of reverse land reform — the encouragement of monopolistic land holdings through such fronts as urban renewal and Metro, but most of the people in the District would be better served if more were able to own land rather than fewer and fewer.

While we wait for the District Building to adopt such an approach, however, the least we can demand is that the city retain the bias in favor of the homeowner that exists in the current rate structure.

The Rees bill has a number of extremely appealing provisions, however. A year and a half ago, the Gazette exposed the gross inequities in the assessment of properties in the District. We used the ratio between the assessment and the sales price of houses in different neighborhoods and different price ranges. The use of such a check on assessments is included in the Rees bill as are much fairer assessment procedures.

According to a recent study of DC sales conducted by Thomas L. Soo-Hoo, inequities still abound. The study was based on recent transfers announced in the Washington Post and then compared with the most recent assessed value. The assessment-sales price ratio was as low as 16% for a house on Independence Avenue SE in widely underassessed Capitol Hill. It went as high as 58% for a \$15,000 house in Northeast. Underassessment was the rule, which would be all right if everyone was underassessed at the same rate, but as we found out in our study certain neighborhoods like Capitol Hill tend to pay less than their share and certain classes of houses tend to pay more, including those worth \$25,000 or less.

The Rees bill attempts to correct this, not only through tightened assessment procedures, but with a recapture provision (like that suggested by the Gazette in July 1972) under which people who sold houses at a price that indicated they had been underassessed would have to pay the equivalent of two year's back taxes on most of the difference. The tax would be computed by subtracting 110% of the assess-

ed value from the sales price. The problem with this is two-fold: it fails to deal with over-assessment and it fails to recapture underassessment over a period longer than two years. This provision could be made fairer by permitting a rebate in cases of over-assessment and by extending the recapture period back five years.

The bill also provides for a board of equalization and review, but fails to provide for geographical representation on such a board. The problem of equalization goes far beyond that of individual assessments. The Gazette has proposed creation of an elected, geographically representative board of equalization to deal with general patterns of discrimination not only in assessments but in the distribution of all government services and facilities, from fire protection and trash collection to the location of public housing and half-way houses. Until we get authority to establish such a board, the ward members of the new city council could function in its stead, not only publishing comparative data on services for different neighborhoods but with the power to enforce corrective distribution of services and facilities. If an employer won't hire someone because of race or if the city wants to tax our house more than it should, we have bodies to which we can make a complaint. But if the discrimination is truly systematic and widespread we have no agency to turn to.

One of the most important reforms proposed is an amendment that would allow for tax deferral in the case of rapidly rising assessments. Unfortunately, the provision only applies to those who have lived in a house for ten years, a period that should be at least halved.

The deferral system is a little complicated but as an example, a person whose house was worth \$40,000 last year, and the value of which rose \$5000 a year to \$70,000 in 1979, would normally have to pay \$8316 in taxes over that period, assuming the tax rate stayed at \$2.16/\$100. Under the Rees bill, \$1,361 of those taxes could be deferred until the house was sold. Or, in other words, the homeowner would be paying taxes based on an average of \$46,000 worth of value instead of on an average of \$55,000 worth of value as is presently the case. The deferred taxes (an interest upon them) would be a preferential lien on the property when it was sold.

What this means is that people who find a Metro stop, restoration or commercial speculators suddenly enveloping them do not have to bear the burden of something over which they have no control. This provision could have a stabilizing effect on the many neighborhoods faced with rapidly rising values.

The bill also provides for an exemption on the first \$3000 of a house's value and a mild tax credit for homeowners and tenants with a household income of less than \$7000 a year. There was criticism of the homeowners exemption of \$3000 at recent City Council hearings on the bill, based on the fact that tenants would not be included. A better approach would be to do away with the \$3000 exemption and use the money saved there to increase the tax credit for homeowners and tenants alike. The main danger with providing a tax credit for tenants is that it may encourage some landlords to raise rents on the assumption that their tenants can pay more.

In another important provision, the bill permits the city to sell tax delinquent properties for back taxes to persons unable to own property who will guarantee to live on the property for five years and to bring the property into compliance with the code in two years.

The bill also exempts the improvements on certain residential and non-residential properties for a period of five years. This is to encourage people in run-down neighborhoods to fix up properties. It sounds good on its face, but has the smell of creeping Georgetown about it. The DC tax office seems to consciously or unconsciously followed such a plan for some time on Capitol Hill and this may have been a factor in the growth of the restoration movement and speculation there at the expense of less affluent former tenants and owners. The bill attempts to deal with this problem by restricting the ex-

emption to property on land worth less than half the city average and whose land value has been increasing at less than the city average for the same types of property over the past three years. This may be stringent enough, or it may not. It would require careful watching.

Finally, the bill proposes to create a voluntary service charge for exempt properties. The amount of the charge would be based on the assessed value of the land and limited to a progressive percentage of gross expenditures. The service charge requested and that collected would be published, thereby placing some pressure on the institutions to cough up. Further, back taxes would be collected on any exempt land sold, up to fifty percent of the net proceeds.

The provision is a first step towards making wealthy, but tax exempt, institutions contribute to the cost of running the city. While it may be the best we can do at the moment, it is not a final goal. The principle should be open subsidies openly arrived at. Encouraged by their tax exemptions, many institutions take far more land from the tax rolls than they actually need. An unfair burden is thus transferred to the city's taxpayers. The list of exempt institutions is far too long and many of the names on it can not be justified as being in the city's interest. It would better to end property tax exemptions entirely by class of institution and replace them with individual exemptions or

subsidies. The one exception might have to be religious organizations, for constitutional reasons, but even here the tax exemption should be limited to a reasonable amount of land. As it is the Roman Catholic and Episcopal dioceses are receiving huge subsidies simply because they were rich enough or smart enough to acquire land, while other land-poor churches are relatively unsubsidized.

Such a proposal is sure to raise the hackles of many used to this traditional form of subsidy. But observe how it operates. A big, fat charitable organization like the United Givers Fund can own a large building tax exempt, while the United Black Fund works out of a rented office. The Corcoran gets a large subsidy through its tax exemption while a community arts center that cannot afford to buy a building gets nothing. American University gets a hidden subsidy of hundreds of thousands of dollars while FCC students don't even have a campus. Further, some of the biggest land-grabbers in this city are non-profit institutions slicing away at the tax base in the name of God, wisdom and the American Revolution. There is no reason for the city to subsidize the Folger Library's expansion into Capitol Hill, for example, unless by vote of the Council, it is agreed that it is more worthy of support than a storefront library in Shaw.

Likewise, the city should not have to subsidize St. Albans or Sidwell Friends without, at the very least, getting some-

thing in return such as a certain percentage of enrollment similar to the agreement Hawthorne School has worked out with the DC school system.

If all non-governmental tax exempt property were fully taxed it would produce something like a 20% increase in property tax revenues. Or in other words, the owner of a \$30,000 home is paying \$110 a year in hidden subsidy to all the tax exempt organizations in the city. If it is city policy to have such a subsidy it should be an open one and the citizens of the District should have a say in who gets it.

We should work towards a system in which we subsidize what we want to subsidize and not one in which we continually find ourselves in the situation of providing large tax benefits to non-city oriented institutions like the Corcoran while the New Thing and the DC Black Repertory Theatre struggle for survival.

This accounting of the weakness in the Rees bill should not obscure the fact that with the exceptions of the multi-million dollar giveaway to commercial interests through the change to a flat rate and the \$3000 homeowner exemption, the bill is a great improvement over the present situation. It does not go as far as it should, but far enough to rank it as one of the most gratifying pieces of legislation to be proposed on behalf of the District since Ron Dellums dropped his statehood bill into the hopper.

eye on d.c.

RIGHT NOW it looks like Walter Washington is in the catbird seat. The mayoralty will be easy to buy, and WW will have the big money behind him. But the city council is another matter. Neighborhood issues will effect the outcome of those races and WW is vulnerable throughout the city. It is possible that WW could end up with a hostile council, which is one reason why Congress may have stuck in the provision permitting the President to sustain the mayor's veto of council actions.

MARION BARRY and other members of the School Board have a real problem. Under the law they have to resign from their present posts before running. What that means for Marion is that he's got to run for something he knows he can win, perhaps an at-large council seat. He might be smarter to hang on as president of the school board, hope that Barbara Sizemore improves the image of the DC schools (and thereby the image of the school board) and try for a bigger slot sometime in the future.

WALTER FAUNTROY may be the big loser in the whole affair. The delegate post pales in comparison to the power that the new mayor and city council chairman will have. The politics will shift from Capitol Hill to the District Building and Walter may find himself with a comfortable sinecure, hoping that DC becomes a state so he can run for Senate.

GILBERT HAHN is in a good position to run either at large or for city council chairman. He would probably run as an independent, and as one of the few straight politicians who has improved with age, might have a real chance to throw both the Washington and the Fauntroy camps for a loop.

TEDSON MEYERS is another politician who is showing some smarts. He has moved to separate himself from the puppet image of the present council and is actively cultivating his home base, Ward One.

THE STATEHOOD PARTY stands a chance to make some inroads into the council

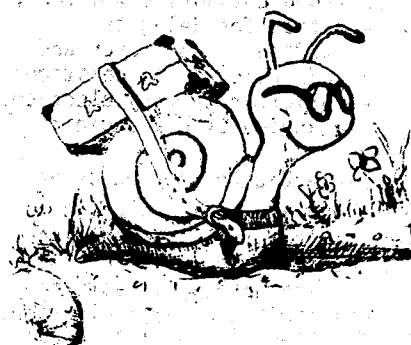
as it has with the school board, where it holds two seats. The party's strongest choice is Julius Hobson, but Charlie Cassell is not without support and there are people like Joe Gipson, currently chaplain at Howard University, who would make appealing city-wide candidates. Other Statehood city-wide possibilities include Anton Wood, Selma Rein, Warren Graves, Walter Mylcraine and Armando Rendon.

THE STATEHOOD PARTY faces a peculiar problem in the ward races. Under the election law, each of its city-wide candidates need only 1% of the registered members on a petition (about 5 or 6 names) but in the wards, candidates need 250 registered party names on each petition. The Statehood Party doesn't have that many in any ward. Hopefully the board of elections will straighten out the absurdity of being permitted to run at-large but not in the wards.

WORST SLEEPER IN THE STATUS BILL: a provision requiring that the referendum on neighborhood advisory councils be approved by a majority of registered voters, not a majority of those voting. This provision was inserted by Thomas Eagleton, allegedly afraid that the neighborhood councils would compete with the city government. Said Eagleton aide Robert Harris: "It was felt that this initial state of participatory democracy in the District is such a fragile flower that weeds should not be planted along side it." A law suit is likely, especially since the official voter list contains thousands of names that should be purged because of death or change of address.

THE EISENHOWER CENTER is still up in the air. None of the four congressional committees required to approve it have done so yet and there are some signs that the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee may cause new problems for the center backers. Meanwhile, a massive change in attitude has occurred on the City Council dampening prospects for what once seemed a sure thing. The timetable for the project has been thrown off, the Environmental Protection Agency is taking a new look at it, and such straight

groups as the League of Women Voters have joined the critics. . . Meanwhile, Statehood Party leader Anton Wood claims the corporation counsel's ruling that a referendum could not be held is hog wash. The city has held advisory elections when it has wanted to e.g. for the Bicentennial Assembly, and the Pilot Police District. . . The city's figures on tax benefits from the center are phoney. The city, for example, assumes that all tax receipts from new hotel construction in the vicinity can be credited against the cost of the convention center. . . The probable annual deficit of the center could add 5% to homeowner's property taxes. That's \$30 a year on a \$30,000 home for thirty years, or \$900 out of pocket for the Mt. Vernon Square bubble. . . If the center approval goes through anyway, opponents are lining up a variety of law suits based on constitutional, environmental, procedural and other grounds that could make the bonds hard to float.



WHEN SAFEWAY announced its plans to close a major store at 8th & C NE, it was another step in the reghettoization of the city. Six other food stores, ranging from mom & pop's to another Safeway, have closed within five blocks of this one over the past few years. It's the sort of thing you'll find in the reports of consultants on the urban unrest several years from now.

FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE NEWS: "On Oct. 10 the House approved H.R. 9682 by a vote of 343-74. In its final form the bill contained virtually all of the features proposed by the Board of Trade." No other organization can make that claim.

JEAN HAMNER, in a letter to the Washington Post, notes the irony involved in a handful of truckers being arrested for stopping traffic on the highways while 12,000 persons were arrested here during Mayday in order, allegedly, to keep the traffic moving. Writes Ms. Hamner: "Liberty and justice for all (Unless of course you are demonstrating for reasons of conscience instead of economics)."



METRO IS CHEATING US AGAIN. Its plan for the allocation of new buses is weighted in favor of the suburbs. The plan will produce the following percentage increases in rush hour trips.

- o Routes entirely or partially in Virginia: 24% increase
- o Routes entirely or partially in Maryland: 16% increase
- o Routes entirely or partially in DC (but excluding limited stop expresses): 12% increase.

ELECTION SCHEDULE

Jan. 14 - Candidates for non-voting delegate to Congress begin circulating petitions to get on the ballot in primary elections.

Feb. 11 - Candidates may begin to file petitions.

Mar. 8 - Deadline for filing petitions.

Apr. 8 - Registration closes for the charter election and primary election for delegate.

May 7 - Charter election, referendum on neighborhood advisory committees, and primary election for delegate.

May 20 - Candidates for mayor and city council begin circulating petitions to get on the ballot in primary elections.

Jun. 17 - Candidates may begin to file petitions.

Jul. 14 - Candidates for mayor and city council who are not running in the primary begin circulating petitions or the general election.

Aug. 8 - Candidates may begin to file petitions for the general election.

Sept. 6 - Deadline for filing petitions.

Sept. 10 - Primary elections for mayor and city council.

Nov. 5 - General election for mayor and city council.

Jan. 2, 1975 - The newly elected city government takes office.

THE DC Cooperative Extension Service at W.T.I. is conducting their second of a series of workshops devoted to the politics of the city in conjunction with the DC League of Women Voters, January 16 and 23 at the Martin Luther King Library, 9th and G,NW, Lower Level A-5. The Workshops will be conducted from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. each day. Info: Bob Artist (629-4008).

Grandma Kling

BARBARA Frey of Michigan City, Indiana has been featured in this column before, but anyone who is such a good cook deserves to have more of her recipes shared. Here are recipes for barbecued ribs and home-style beans, which combined with a tossed salad, home-baked bread and ice-cream make a hearty winter meal or a delicious summer picnic.

BARBECUED RIBS

(Back ribs are the most meaty but more expensive. Others are good if well-selected.)

3 or 5 or 10 pounds of ribs depending how people you wish to serve. Have ribs cut into serving pieces.

Put in a deep cooker and cover with water. Cook gently until meat is tender but not falling from bone.

Remove from water and let cool. Empty a large bottle of "Pit Barbecue" sauce and add a few dashes of hot sauce to taste and a squeeze of lemon juice. Salt the pieces of ribs and dip and roll in the barbecue sauce and lay in a dripping pan or a cookie sheet that has sides. Lay a loose foil over the ribs and put in a slow oven (275) for an hour or two, checking every so often to be sure they are not charred or too dry.

(For years Ms. Frey made her own sauce, but now finds the bottled kind, with a little help, is just as good and no more expensive.)

HOME-STYLE BEANS

1 pound navy beans	1/2 pound salt pork
black papper	1 tablespoon dark
1 tablespoon light	molasses
corn syrup	2 tablespoons brown
1 tablespoon vinegar	sugar
1 medium sized onion	1 stalk celery
1 tablespoon mustard	

Wash beans thoroughly. Place in large bowl, cover well with water and let stand over night. Next day pour beans into a large covered pan, and add salt pork, onion and celery. Cook gently until very tender--about 2 hours or slightly longer.

When done drain saving liquid. To the drained beans add all other ingredients. Slice salt pork in 1/4 inch pieces.

Put beans in a greased baking dish, arrange salt pork slices in top of beans and cover with liquid. Then cover with loose foil and bake for about three hours at 275 degrees. Check occasionally to make sure they don't get too dry.

*Since both ribs and beans are cooked at the same temperature put ribs in oven after beans have been baking for one hour.

THE Attica Legal Defense Fund is in need of funds to cover defense in 75 trials coming out of the Attica rebellion. Attica seems to have been forgotten even though prisons keep erupting. 39 persons were killed by gunfire September 13, 1971. The prisoners at Attica had no firearms. All firearms were held by State officials. There are no indictments against those officials. The defense fund is at PO Box 178, Attica, NY, 14011.

"DO'S and Don'ts for Senior Consumers" is an informative publication, and is adaptable for local use, according to Janet Neuman of the Gray Panthers. It is available from the Department of Consumer Affairs, 80 Lafayette St., N.Y. 10013.

THE Movement for Economic Justice has available bumper stickers proclaiming "Robin Hood was Right" at 25¢ each. Call 462-4200.

THE War Resisters League is offering a 1974 peace calendar and appointment book containing quotes from Indian writing and statements, drawings, photographs and illustrations, and listing of peace organizations and periodicals, American and foreign. Available for \$2.75 at 339 Lafayette St. NY. 10012.

POETIC LICENSE DENIED

ON Saturday, March 3, 1973, Dave Morice wrote 1,002 poems at one sitting at Epstein's Bookstore in downtown Iowa City. The poems were typed on consecutively-numbered 4"x5" sheets of paper with an Adler Satellite electric typewriter. The Marathon began at 10 a.m. and ended at 10 p.m. The shortest poem was:

books

The longest poem was:

SONNET: THE BOOKSTORE

people go in and come out
buying or stealing books
to carry home in their
eager hands. the band
plays out back, reversing
the power of wind. smoke
rises from the electrical plant
down by the river. a man
climbs into his car and
pulls away -- he must be late.
the bookshelves are full
and numerous, too, and the
books are ready and waiting.
let them open all at once!

ON Thursday, June 21, 1973, the longest day of the year, Dave Morice wrote a 100-foot long poem (7,200 lines) at one sitting on Epstein Bookstore's Sara-Hart Terrace. The poem was typed on a 1-foot x 100-foot sheet of paper with a Royal manual typewriter. The Marathon began at dawn, 5:39 am, and ended at dusk, 8:51 pm. The poem's title, "Unicycle," was submitted by Carol DeLugach. It was chosen from hundreds of titles placed in a suggestion box during the day. The longest line of the poem was typed at 8:01 am, the minute of the summer solstice. It reads:

all the time we count on minutes to
carry us, point by point, through
the area we call "planet" and back
to the new home behind the sun of
our bodies.

Notice of both marathons was sent to Guinness Book of World Records for inclusion in the future editions.

AT ARENA STAGE: "Tom" will run through Jan 27 at the Kreeger concurrently with "Three Men on a Horse," a racetrack comedy in the Arena. Info: 638-6700.

WASHINGTON GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND YOUR LAB:, 216 Seventh St, SE, Exhibit of Color Photographs by Marvin Mort, "a Town is Saved" Sierra Club, thru Jan 30, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

dump dick

PEOPLE'S LAWSUIT TO SET ASIDE THE 1972 ELECTION

☐ I want to be a plaintiff

☐ I hereby authorize the Committee to Set Aside the 1972 Election to act on my behalf by doing all things necessary or desirable to carry through this suit including retaining attorneys and receiving any and all notices. This authorization is valid only in connection with this suit. I understand the Committee will assume all expenses and will not require me to make any reimbursement.

Signature of Plaintiff

☐ I will help organize support for the lawsuit.

☐ Enclosed is a contribution to help defray legal expenses.

NAME (please print) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

RETURN TO: Committee to Set Aside the 1972 Election

c/o National Lawyers Guild

23 Cornelia Street, New York, N.Y. 10014

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Safeway checks out again

JEAN LEWTON

ON DECEMBER 8 Safeway, largest supermarket chain in the city, closed its tenth store. Located at 8th and C NE, this relatively new store was not known for its service, food quality or cleanliness, but for many carless residents of Near Northeast it provided the only place within walking distance to buy food.

According to Safeway, the store was closed because it was too small and therefore unprofitable. Crime was mentioned as another reason. Residents of the area agreed with Safeway that the store did have these problems, but they also felt that it could have become profitable and crime could have been reduced if Safeway had improved the store. Beginning last January Christ Child Settlement House contacted 85 households to determine what shoppers wanted in the store and how it might be upgraded in order to retain it in the neighborhood. A letter reporting the results was given to the store manager, William Eason.

In early August a citizens group inspected the store and presented the assistant manager with basketloads of hazardous and damaged goods taken directly from the shelves. At the same time they took pictures of the items. These photographs and a lengthy description of the store's condition were sent to William Mitchell, president of Safeway Corporation. Included were photographs of a broken freezer containing long-thawed canned juices, french fries and ice cream; refrigerated biscuit packages which had popped open; rotten produce; moldy bread; fly bespecked watermelons; outdated sausage; broken soda bottles left in six-pack carriers; and spilled bottles of jams and cherries.

In response Mitchell wrote: "I am referring your letter...to our Division Manager and Vice President of the Washington, DC Division, and I can assure you that he will look into the problems immediately and take the corrective action necessary which the situation warrants." From that time until November 19, an organization of community residents calling itself the Consumer Protection Association of Near Northeast & Southeast Capitol Hill Residents met sporadically with Tony Statom, Safeway's Assistant Community Relations Director and with Eason. On November 26, Statom told the group that the store was up for review but added that "Safeway doesn't like to close stores," and if they did they would give the community a one-month notice. During that last week of November, however, shoppers noticed that shelves were not being restocked, and a conversation with the butcher revealed that employees had been terminated as of December 1. Efforts by the community to reach Statom were futile. On the 8th the store was officially closed, its windows boarded up and a small sign placed over the padlocked front door announcing a Safeway-sponsored shuttle service to other Safeway's in the area — effective until January 1st.

The closing came as a shock. Further anger was provoked when it was learned that the store had been leased to a school lunch company. It became obvious that Safeway had intended to close the store all along, and was only waiting until a leasor could be found for the vacant building.

The closing raised a number of questions to CPANNSCHR:

"1. Why did Safeway close its 8th and C store without involving the community? Why did it not tell us they were in the process of leasing the store to another corporation?"

"2. Why was no substantial effort made by Safeway to replace its store with an independent chain store (such as Big V)?"

"3. Safeway maintains that they have a Committee to the Inner City. We question that committee. If Safeway is concerned with the inner city why have they: (a) closed approximately 25 (now 26) stores located in the District in the past 5 years. (b) continued to run these stores with managers who demonstrate a total disregard for their customers by providing inferior quality of food, service and sanitary conditions as compared to suburban stores. (c) How many new stores has Safeway opened in the past 5 years in the District?"

"4. Where are the poor, elderly and infirmed citizens of this community going to shop now?"

"5. We realize that profits are hard to come by at inner city stores, that vandalism is high and problems frequent, but why was Safeway unwilling to work with a community group to correct these problems in an effort to make the store profitable? We wanted Safeway to stay but they refused our help."

"6. How do we get out to the suburbs to shop when gas costs a dollar a gallon?"

On Jan. 9, at 630 pm, a meeting will be held at Christ Child Settlement House to discuss alternative shopping opportunities. Info: Josiah Haynesworth, 546-1500.

Equalization issue

LAST month a group of parents (primarily PTA officers) gathered together in the music room at Hine Junior High to form a new group called DC Citizens Equalization Committee. Coming from every section of the city, they represented thirteen of the 32 schools who have been hard hit by the Hobson-Wright decision on equalization; and they were angry.

The meeting was called by Capitol Hill's Brent Elementary School which had just lost their reading, art and music teachers due to a lower than anticipated enrollment this year. Yet Brent, among the thirteen schools, probably had the least to gripe about since they were able to retain their full-time science and physical education teachers. They also had no cuts in classroom teachers. Most of the other school had not been so fortunate. One of the schools is not allowed to have substitutes because this puts them over their per-pupil expenditure ratio.

Most of the schools are small and have lost not only all of their special teachers but some of their regular teachers as well. They feel that the quality of their schools is declining and that their children are getting short shrift. Their anger, however, is not directed at Julius Hobson or Skelly Wright, but at the DC School Board and the method the Board chose to meet the decision's equalization requirements.

The Board took the easy way out, basing

the per-pupil expenditure ratio solely upon teacher's salaries. For small schools which tend to have a stable teacher population, and therefore steadily rising teacher's salaries, the formula appears idiotic and unfair — penalizing staff development which is what the board proclaims it wants for all schools. As Herbert Boyd, principal of Brent said: "We must deal with those forces which deny the children the right to quality education."

After presentations by James Mayo of the Anacostia Museum who stressed the deleterious effects of cutting arts teachers as a means of meeting ratios, Petar Bow of the DC Citizen's for Better Education invited the group to work with his organization which is currently directing an Office of Education study on equalization rulings, with particular attention to the District. The new organization decided to begin the task of meeting the Wright decree and the Board of Education head-on and formulate their own equalization proposal. In some ways, although a city-wide organization, it could be the beginnings of what Superintendent, Barbara Sizemore, calls PACT — the first steps towards community school independence. Each school would have its own budget based upon number of students, but would have the freedom to spend their money as they wish including the hiring of teachers.

For further information call Herb Resing, Convenor of DC Citizens Equalization Committee, 544-0605.

-J.L.

THE National Campaign to Impeach Nixon has planned a series of events through early spring, including several days of intensive lobbying Jan. 21-25. Info: 659-1118.

EARTH ONION is offering a series of workshops in relaxation, sounds, body movement, improvisational technique and theater games. The workshops begin Jan. 15. Info: Joanne, 387-2946; Karel, 332-0266; Kathy, 292-3997; Joann, 462-4242 or Lynn, 232-6174.

GLEN ECHO Park begins its ten week session of day and night classes for all ages beginning Jan. 21. Courses include arts, crafts, drama and human development. Info: 229-3031.

THERE is a new kind of football injury: fans get it while watching the game on T.V.

According to Doctor Gene McKinley of Los Angeles, most fans do not realize the harm they are doing to their bodies by sitting for hours in front of the television set in overstuffed chairs and sofas.

Doctor McKinley says that the lungs fail to expand fully, and the heart and large blood vessels are compressed. This causes the body to become starved for oxygen and then, digestion is impaired.

The result, says the doctor, is "gastroic distress" that in serious cases can lead to a cardiovascular attack.

You don't have to quit watching T.V. football to prevent the disease, Doctor McKinley says. What you should do is eat and drink lightly during the action, sit in a straight-backed chair, breathe deeply, and finally, walk around a bit during commercials and between halves.

-ZNS

NOTES FROM THE REAL WORLD

A NEW York company has developed a device which it claims makes telephones "tap free." According to the Communication Control Corporation, the name of their anti-bug system is the "L.T.D. Mark Two Line Tap Defeat System."

The company says that its system is so sophisticated that it can by-pass a bug without an eavesdropper even realizing that the bugged telephone is being used. The unit is housed in a walnut box or a plain attache case, and it reportedly can be installed on a bugged telephone without any special tools or mechanical skills.

By simply switching the device on, the bug on the telephone is automatically by-passed, the company says.

The company recommends that someone with a tapped telephone should turn the device off a few times a day and make harmless calls which the bugged will overhear. Then, by switching the device back on, the juicy calls can be made without the eavesdropper ever known what is being missed.

— ZODIAC

THE American Civil Liberties Union has released a report charging that women are victimized by society simply because they can become pregnant.

The ACLU's 76-page report is entitled Punishing Pregnancy: Discrimination in Education, Employment and Credit. The report argues that childbirth is "merely a temporary medical disability." Yet, says the ACLU, pregnancy is used as a reason for firing women, for refusing to hire them, and for denying unemployment benefits and disability insurance.

The study states that credit discrimination is based on the assumption that "single women get married, married women get pregnant, women with children quit their jobs to stay home." However, the report indicates, there is no statistical evidence to show that women are worse credit risks than men.

The ACLU charges that pregnant school girls, whether married or single, are particular targets of discrimination. It said that all but 250 of the nearly 17,000 local school districts in the country expel, suspend, or transfer pregnant girls. At the same time, there is no action taken against male students who father children.

— ZNS

MICHIGAN State food researchers report that they have come up with a chocolate-flavored cheese that not only tastes good — but is also highly nutritious. Doctor T.I. Hedrick says that the new chocolate cheese is made from mild cured cheese, nonfat dry milk, cocoa and sugar.

The university researchers say that the new chocolate product is even better for you than plain, old, ordinary cheese is. Numerous dairies have obtained the formula — and chocolate cheese is expected to be a coast-to-coast favorite within the next year or so.

— ZNS

SENATOR Barry Goldwater reports he is a strong believer in the existence of flying saucers.

Goldwater, who is a private pilot, says he has never seen a U.F.O. himself — but he says he has talked to numerous Air Force and Navy pilots who report that U.F.O.'s have whizzed right by them while they were flying military jets.

Goldwater further states that he is a ham radio operator, and that he has occasionally received strange static and noise on his radio set which he believes is coming from outer space. The Arizona Senator says the pattern of the strange noises has convinced him that the signals are being broadcast by an intelligent civilization.

Goldwater states that, when he was running for President in 1964, he attempted to gain access to all U.F.O. data at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base — but that his attempt was blocked personally by General Curtis Lemay.

— ZNS

PRESIDENT Nixon has stated that environmentalists have been partly responsible for the current energy crisis.

The President pointed to opposition to the Alaskan pipeline as one example of how environmental concerns threatened to reduce the nation's energy sources.

However, Pacific News Service points out that environmental groups proposed last year that the Nixon Administration should recommend legislation to reduce the

weight of the average American car from 3500 pounds to 2500 pounds.

That one piece of legislation, if passed, would have saved 2.5 million barrels of oil per day — which is more oil than will be supplied each day by the Alaskan pipeline when it is operated at full capacity.

— ZNS

COMEDIAN Jackie Gleason says that Richard Nixon holds his liquor better than any person Gleason has ever met.

Gleason told a reporter that he once met with Nixon over drinks in a Florida golf course lounge in the mid-1960's. According to Gleason, the two of them sat for eight hours — from three in the afternoon until 11 that evening — pouring down scotch.

Gleason said that when their drinking session ended, Nixon stood up and walked out of the room "as straight as a soldier." Gleason said he himself was inebriated — and to this day he can't believe how well Nixon held his liquor.

— ZNS

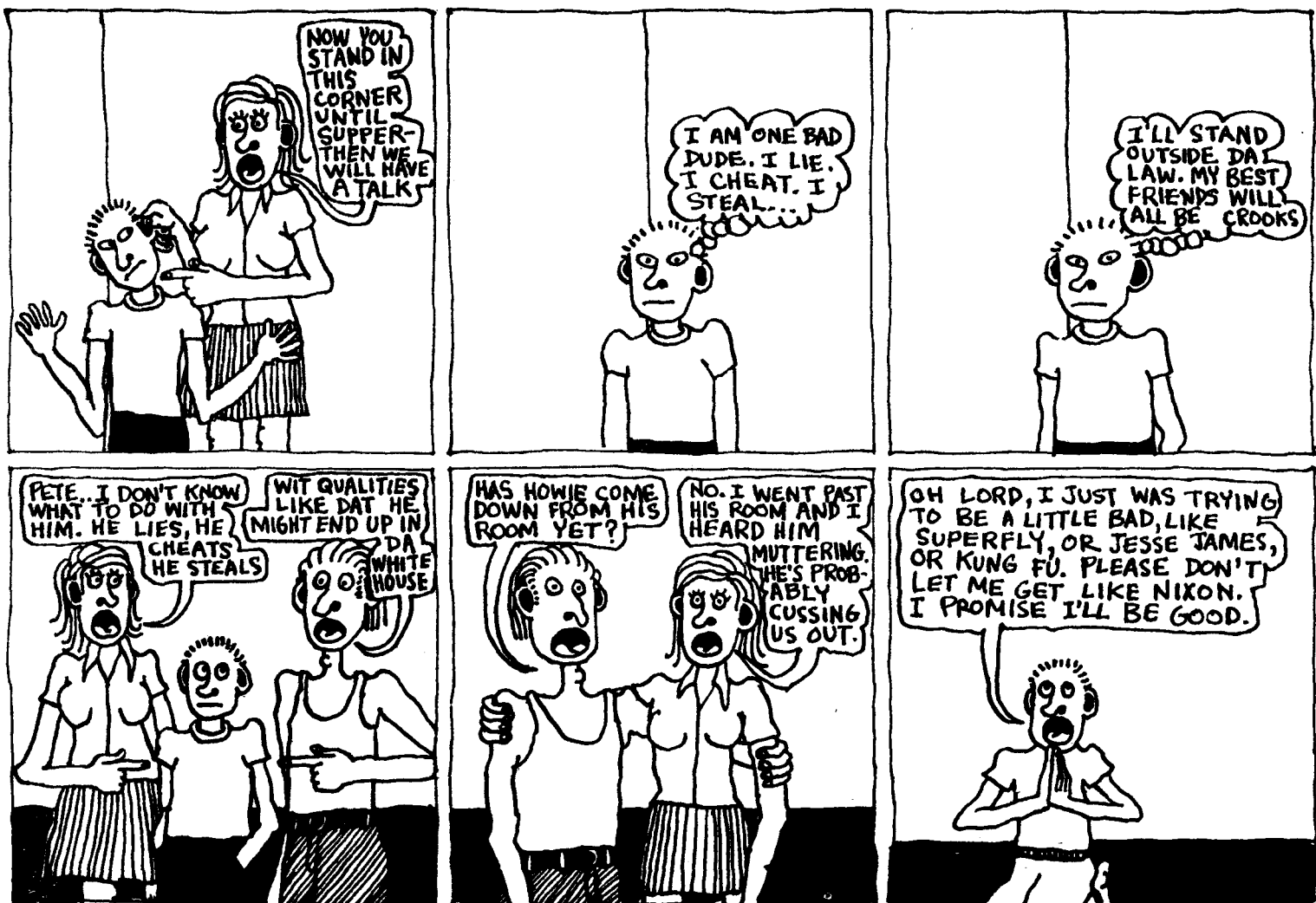
A BRITISH doctor reports that women who take birth control pills, and then stop taking them to become pregnant, might be more likely to give birth to a daughter than a son.

Doctor Selwyn Crawford, writing in the British medical journal Lancet, said he has noticed a bizarre correlation between the pill and the sex of babies born later.

Doctor Crawford said he studied a total of 92 babies that had been born underweight, and separated them into two groups — one whose mothers' had taken the pill, and the other whose mothers had never used pills.

Doctor Crawford found that 60 percent of the babies in the non-pill group were girls, compared to an astounding figure of 80 percent girls in the pill group. The doctor stressed that the numbers he was working with were small, and has begun a study of 1000 mothers to see if the pills really do effect the sex of a child.

— ZNS



— Rising Up Angry

PUBLIC NOTICES

Notices, personals and small display ads for non-profit organizations are free on a space available basis. Commercial classifications are 10¢ a word. Send to DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002 by the third Tuesday of the month.

THE CITY

"THE Potomac River Basin: Whose Orphan?...Whose Opportunity?" A Potomac Heritage Conference sponsored by the Citizens Council for a Clean Potomac with assistance from the Central Atlantic Environment Center, Saturday Jan. 19, Laird Hall, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa. Conference registration only \$1.00. Conference registration and luncheon, \$5.00. Send check to Potomac Heritage Conference, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Room 300, DC 20036.

FROM THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY:
The pap smear, which can detect cervical cancer at an early stage, is a simple, painless examination which can be done in a doctor's office or a clinic. It involves only the taking of a sampling of vaginal fluid which is then examined under a microscope. The test can detect not only early cancers but precancerous conditions. When cell samples are studied by qualified laboratory cytotechnologists, the results are 95 percent accurate in cervical cancer detection. No woman has to die of cancer of the cervix, yet less than half the women in the District of Columbia over 20 have ever had the Pap smear.

The DC Department of Human Resources, under the direction of Dr. I. Blanche Bourne, Chief of Clinical Services, has been working closely with the American Cancer Society to provide this service. The American Cancer Society can be contacted at 483-2600 for information about the locations of clinics.

THE Children's Hospital National Medical Center, well into its 103rd year of providing health care to the children of Washington and the nation, officially kicked off its 1973-1974 Annual Fund Campaign on Monday, December 3.

Last year, Children's, which has a philosophy of never turning away a child in need, provided more than 51,000 days of inpatient care, while over 116,000 outpatient visits were registered.

The campaign is scheduled to run through February, 1974. Send contributions to Children's Hospital, 2125 13th Street NW 20009.

FROM ROGERS HOSPITAL:

Frank E. Wall, IBM Community Relations Manager, has accepted the chairmanship of the \$18 million Rogers Memorial Hospital development campaign. The campaign is for renovation and modernization of emergency facilities at Rogers.

Roger's campaign will pay for expansion of emergency facilities, outpatient clinics and renovation of other hospital facilities. Wall noted "the hospital will not increase its present number of beds." Info: 544-3666.

WAFU announces our 1974 coffeehouse at "Amazing" Grace Church, 1041 Wisconsin NW (in Georgetown below M Street). Homebaked goodies, free entertainment, January 12, 8:30 p.m. Music by Mike Felton on the tambourine, Dave Whitely on the guitar, and David Mattheiss delivering a little blue grass and rock... We will be putting out a new *Tin Drum* (our catalogue) early in February. All who have ideas to share, send us your course descriptions now. You can write us in care of the Community Building, 1724-20th NW, or call and leave a message with Switchboard at 333-5596. The last minute for course requests and descriptions is January 10.

FROM ALERTS, PO Box 3245, 20010:
Another brother is being subjected to "cruel and unusual punishment" by the so-called "medical staff" at Lorton. There is nothing very unusual about abuse of inmates — and it happens every day — but this particular case is so extreme that we feel the community must be told what is coming down. Here are the facts, as they have been made available to us:

On Friday, December 7, a correctional officer told a Sergeant of the Central Facility, that "some nut" in the Control Cells had slashed and jagged his wrists with a broken metal ash-tray earlier that morning. Why did the "nut" do this? A Lorton psychologist had first ordered the inmate to be placed in the Control Cells August 29, where he stayed until September 7. On October 6, he was ordered back to the Control Cell and has remained there ever since.

It seems that he was placed in the Control Cells because he kept asking for treatment, and the doctor said he could order some. The doctor must have confused the words "treatment" and "punishment," because he has seen the brother only once since October 6.

How long will it be before another suicide attempt is made by this prisoner who needs help and instead is subjected to inhumane conditions?

This case is not an isolated one; it is only one of many, but one that requires immediate action on the part of the community. We call upon all concerned individuals and groups to contact the appropriate authorities and demand that this prisoner with a severe medical problem be given adequate psychological and medical treatment. Info: 234-4195 or 544-1158, evenings.

SERVICES

TRUCKING, moving, hauling, auto towing. Most work \$6.50 to \$9.50 per hour. Arlene & Steve. 462-5759.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Antique bottles, including bitters, medicines and fruit jars. Call 362-0560 after 6 p.m.

FOR RENT

WANTED TO RENT: Small garage or portion for small car. Can share with daytime commuter. SE Capitol Hill area. Call 546-9227.

EDUCATION

CHILDREN-PARENTS NEEDED — Informal cooperative playgroup for children 3-5 about 10 minutes from U. of Md., 5 mornings a week, inexpensive, call Rita 937-2338 or Sharon 434-4861.

WOMEN who want to learn how to assert themselves without being rude or abrasive can sign up for a new non-credit course being offered spring semester by The George Washington University.

The course, "Assertiveness Training for Women," is one of eight new courses being offered by the GW Continuing Education for Women department. Other new non-credit courses include "Introduction to Landscape Architecture" and "Conferences, Large and Small." Non-credit courses will begin Feb. 4 at various locations throughout the Washington metropolitan area.

New courses being offered for credit by the department will include "Native Peoples of North America," "19th-Century American Painting," "Art of Egypt and Ancient Orient," "Expository Writing," and "Group Discussion and Conference Leadership." Credit courses will begin Jan. 21, at both on-campus and off-campus locations. Info: 676-7035. Classes also open to men.

BOOKS

A NEW paperback, *Nature's Own Vegetable Cookbook* by Ann Williams-Heller (Arco Publishing Company, 219 Park Avenue South, New York) offers over 350 recipes for soups, casseroles, salads and side dishes, all using only vegetables. The book is also a guide to the selection, storage, seasoning, nutritional value and cooking of vegetables.

OFF our backs is proud and happy to announce the publication of *Mary Anti-Mary*, a novel by Carol Anne Douglas. A feminist version of the New Testament figure of Mary, the novel is the story of a young woman's struggle to reconcile her individuality with the "nuns' tales" of the virgin as what a little Catholic girl should be. The ironies, strengths, bitterness and sorrow of the novel find visual expression through the drawings and photographs of Mecca Reliance. 35¢ from off our backs, 1724 20th, NW, DC 20009

FROM NC PRESS, Box 6106, Station A., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. NC Press, "Canadian Liberation Publishers" announces some of our new titles for 1973-74: "Why there Must be a Revolution in Quebec" by Leandre Gergeron, (French, \$1; English, \$1.50). "Toward a People's Art — The History of Canadian and Quebecois Painting" by Barry Lord, \$3.95. "Black Canadians — A Long Line of Fighters" by Healdy Tulloch, \$1.50.

EXHIBITIONS

FREE TOURS of the exhibition of Shaker furniture at the Renwick Gallery of the National Collection of Fine Arts are now available to groups numbering 10 or more people. They can be arranged both for weekdays and weekends. Each tour lasts about an hour. Info: Jody Wight at 381-6541. The Shaker exhibition, open through April 7, 1974, marks the 200th anniversary of the arrival of the Shakers in America.

ART

THE recent rediscovery of early canvases by Marguerite Thompson Zorach (1887-1968) has prompted an exhibition of 40 paintings, drawings, and prints by her from the years 1908 through 1920 at the National Collection of Fine Arts through Feb. 3.

The exhibition centers around a group of canvases painted in the Orient and in California's Sierra Mountains in 1911 and 1912, which have not been seen in almost 60 years. Following two showings of her paintings in 1912, these works were rolled up and stored by her and later by her family. They were rediscovered by Roberta K. Tarbell, a Smithsonian predoctoral fellow from the University of Delaware, in connection with her research on sculptor William Zorach, husband of Marguerite.

MARJORIE Hirano and **Thomas Beck**, two members of the art faculty of American University, are exhibiting their work at the Emerson Gallery during January.

THRU Jan 29 at the Mickelson Gallery: Charles Rowe.

THE Franz Bader Gallery presents recent paintings by Wang Ming thru Jan 19. Gallery hours are Tuesday thru Saturday 10 to 6.

MARYLAND SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN: Etchings by Eugene Frederick thru Jan. 11. 439-7200.

DRAMA

AT THE AMERICAN THEATER: "The Rainbow, Rainbeam Radio Roadshow," Jan. 15-Sun. 6:45-10. Previews: Jan 17-18, 1974.

Jan 13; Washington Dancers in Repertory: Thurs., Feb. 14-Sun., Feb. 17, Previews, Feb. 13, 7:45 p.m.; "Thurber," starring William Windom, Tues., Feb. 19-Sun., Mar 10. No Previews.

FILMS

AT the American Film Institute Theater: The Critics' Choice Series, 39 feature films, the personal favorites of thirty leading American film critics, thru Jan. 16.

A brochure giving full details of the series is available on request. Contact Michael Webb, Stephen Zito or Mel Konecny, 833-9300.

THE NATION

FROM ATTICA Brothers Legal Defense, 1370 Main St., Buffalo, NY, 14211 (716-884-4423). An Attica Brothers Speakers Bureau has been recently put together as a means of educating the public to what happened at Attica September 9-13, 1971, why it happened, and what has been happening since. Through the Speakers Bureau, interested organizations can arrange for an indicted Attica Brother to speak. In addition, former members of the Attica Observers Committee who were at Attica during the rebellion and lawyers presently working for the defense are available for speaking. The speakers bureau also distributes a feature-length color film, "Attica", which shows vividly through interviews and actual footage of the rebellion and massacre, the Attica rebellion and what followed it as well as the conditions which caused it.

IMPACT Films has put out a 1973 Fall Catalog of social documentary, experimental and feature films.

The catalog is available from Impact Films, 144 Bleeker St., NY, NY 10012.

AKWESASNE NOTES, a Native American paper put out in upstate New York, is publishing a book of interviews and photographs from inside Wounded Knee during the occupation. The book, called *Voices from Wounded Knee*, is some 200 pages long and will cost \$3.95. Write to Wounded Knee Collective, c/o Akwesasne Notes, Mohawk Nation via Roosevelt, N.Y. 13683 for copies

FROM MARTIN SOSTRE DEFENSE COMMITTEE:

Martin Sostre is serving a sentence of 41 years on the basis of testimony given by a police informer who now admits that he lied. Sostre's arresting officer has been suspended from the Buffalo Police Department for "losing" \$100,000 worth of heroin. But both the police officer and the admitted liar are free men while Martin Sostre remains behind bars!

The case of Martin Sostre is the most blatant example of judicial persecution on record in America today. We ask you to lend us your support in freeing Martin Sostre. The first step is to secure a new trial so that Arto Williams, the witness against Sostre, can repeat the information to his signed affidavit that he worked in collusion with two Buffalo police officers to frame Martin Sostre. To secure that new trial we are taking legal action in the courts and political action in the form of a mass campaign to educate the general public about this case.

We ask you to help Martin Sostre by becoming a sponsor of the Martin Sostre Defense Committee and by contributing whatever you can to the work of the committee. We would appreciate any statement of support which we could use in our various public appeals. Martin Sostre Defense Committee, Box 327, Glen Gardner, N.J., 08826.

FROM THE HOMOSEXUAL Information Center, 3473 1/2 Cahuenga Blvd. Hollywood, Calif. 90068. The *Directory of Homosexual Organizations and Publications* is now available. It is the most complete directory in its field. It will be sent to any individual or group making a donation of \$3.00 or more. bns notjstmoat nous rot jzsgu 1 nai

THE Committee to Set Aside Election '72, a legal project of the National Lawyers Guild calling for the results of the last presidential election to be set aside because the election was "fraudulent, unconstitutional and otherwise unlawful," will file a lawsuit in Federal District court on January 20. Briefly, the suit asks that the results of the 1972 presidential election be set aside and that a permanent injunction be issued against, as one committee spokesman said, "corporate and labor collaborators with Nixon," to prevent them from doing the same thing they did in the last election.

Defendants in the suit will be people now or formerly in the federal government (including Nixon, Haldeman, Ehrlichman), members of the Committee to Re-Elect the President (Mitchell, Stans, etc.), and officers of huge corporations such as ITT, McDonalds and the dairy industry who contributed heavily to finance Nixon's campaign.

A main contention of the People's Lawsuit is that since the election was a fraud, "all subsequent acts of this administration are invalid." If upheld by the courts this would void such acts as the Nixon veto of the minimum wage bill, federal cuts in housing and welfare budgets and the appointment of a new vice-president.

The lawsuit basically details three ways in which Nixon and those working for his re-election conducted a fraudulent campaign. First was the misuse of government power to gain campaign contributions and support. Such actions include dropping legal actions (such as the Justice Department did in the ITT anti-trust suit) and issuing government contracts as a way of encouraging contributions from huge corporations and rich individuals.

Secondly, the suit cites the widespread Nixon effort to silence all opposition. The specifics of this charge include such activities as the Watergate break-in, the plumbers operations, the enemies list, and the government surveillance of people opposed to the Nixon administration.

Finally, there is the misuse of government power to keep the public misinformed. This involves such activities as false Pentagon press statements on the war in Southeast Asia (as in the secret bombing of Cambodia and the bombing of civilian targets), attacks on the media to intimidate them, and the coverup following the Watergate break-in. Also included is the sending of phony telegrams of support for Nixon's war policy during the mining and bombing of North Vietnam in the spring of 1972.

For more information about the People's Lawsuit or to make a contribution to the campaign or to find out how you might help in your community to organize the suit, write to: Committee to Set Aside Election '72, 156 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010 or call (212) 741-3930. — LNS

SUPPORTERS of striking black workers at the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company in Louisville, Kentucky have called for a boycott of the company's cigarette and tobacco products.

Seven black workers were fired in August after participating in a sit-down protest against the refusal of Lorillard to negotiate with their union and to begin a program to deal with race discrimination at the Louisville plant. The seven were all members of a key department in the production cycle at the plant and they successfully halted production for an entire shift before they were removed by police.

The Lorillard plant is located in the heart of Louisville's black community, but only one worker in ten at the plant is black.

Lorillard products include Kent, Old Gold, True Green, True Blue, Spring and Newport cigarettes; Erik, Omega Slims, and BTA cigars; and Big Red and Beechnut chewing tobacco. — CPS

HAVE you ever been curious about what information is contained in your credit file? The Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1971 entitles you to see this information and to change or oppose statements you feel misrepresent you.

Designed to protect individuals from fallacious or out-of-date information in credit reports, the bill directs consumer reporting agencies to disclose the nature, substance, and source of all information in a personal credit file to a properly identified consumer.

In addition, the consumer agency must disclose the recipients of any consumer report furnished for employment purposes within two years preceding a request for such information and

for any other purpose within the six month period preceding a request.

Credit reports prepared by credit bureaus are used to evaluate a person's eligibility for credit, insurance, and employment. If a person is turned down for one of these the statute states the rejecting party must furnish on request the name and address of any reporting agency that collected information on the rejected applicant and which was used by the rejecting party.

The law further permits the consumer to be accompanied by an additional person of his or her own choosing and directs the credit agency to provide trained personnel to explain the information furnished.

The consumer should report any corrections desired to the agency which in turn is required by law to re-investigate within a reasonable time such disputed information, unless the agency has reasonable grounds to believe the dispute to be frivolous or irrelevant.

"If reinvestigation does not resolve the dispute," states the law, "the consumer may file a brief statement setting forth the nature of the dispute."

Following the deletion or dispute of information the agency, again at the request of the consumer, shall furnish notification according to the law of such action "to any person specifically designated by the consumer who has within two years prior thereto received a consumer report...which contained the deleted or disputed information." The consumer reporting agency is required to "clearly and conspicuously disclose to the consumer his or her right to make such a request."

The agency is also directed by the law to include statements of "reasonable" disputes in answering future credit information requests. — CPS

FROM Vocations for Social Change, 4911 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94609. (415) 653-6535.

Vocations for Social Change is a work collective oriented toward organizing people in their workplaces for social change. At present the collective is composed of 2 men and 3 women (two of whom are part-time). Our major project is the bi-monthly publication of Workforce, an organizational tool and resource directory which focuses on a special area of organizing each issue. We are now looking for two women who are into radical and feminist politics.

The work involves answering mail, keeping up with files and a mailing list, writing, editing, layout, and everything else involved in the production of a magazine. We would prefer people with experience in political or media projects, but part of working collectively involves learning and sharing skills. We can offer a subsistence salary and some help in finding a place.

FROM Cambridge-Goddard Graduate School, c/o Faculty Hiring Committee, 5 Upland Rd., Cambridge, Mass. 02140
Cambridge-Goddard is now accepting applications for faculty appointments for 1974-75. Faculty conduct year-long intensive programs of combined study and political action in a unique school; one year appointment on a part-time basis. Write for job description and other information.

THE Wounded Knee Defense/Offense Committee is selling bumper stickers to raise money for upcoming trials. They read "American Indian Movement/Survivors of Wounded Knee/1890, 1973," in black letters on a red background. They cost \$1 if you send a stamped self-addressed envelope, \$1.15 otherwise. Send orders and contributions to: Wounded Knee Defense/Offense Committee, PO Box 255, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57102.

HOW would you like to live in your own tropical island paradise — trade in the crowded highways, smog, Watergate and the energy crisis for fresh water and streams, monkeys, butterflies, balmy evenings and no clothing?

All of this and more is scheduled to happen on an island, four-and-a-half miles long and a miles-and-a-half wide, located off the coast of Costa Rica. Cocos Island, according to its settlers, will feature a libertarian government, free of restraints, an array of tropical organic foods and 24 hours of bliss.

Cocos was purchased from Costa Rica for \$1 million by a group of American businessmen. The businessmen, themselves, don't want to live on the islands, so they've turned all living rights to Cocos Island over to a group called the "Fellowship of the Path to Oneness."

The Fellowship is currently trying to locate a total of 50 people who are spiritually-inclined and who would

be willing to settle on Cocos to establish the ideal human society.

The businessmen who own the island aren't interested in even visiting the place; but they have asked the Fellowship to establish a sovereign state that would be willing to incorporate international corporations and register international ships. This would mean millions of dollars in tax savings to the businessmen, a nifty return on their million dollar investment to purchase Cocos in the first place.

Fellowship leaders are currently interviewing potential settlers for Cocos in Los Angeles. You can contact "Jiun" of the Fellowship in Los Angeles at (213)756-9332; or you can write to the Fellowship at: The Fellowship of the Path of Oneness, 1421 State Street, Santa Barbara, Ca. 93101. — ZNS

NEW YORK (LNS) — "Who Pays Taxes?", "The Energy Crisis," "Our Taxes for Torture," "The Price of Food" are some of the leaflets now available from the Political Education Project, a Cambridge, Massachusetts-based group which writes and produces leaflets on national issues as an aid to organizing projects throughout the country.

The 2-color, 4 page leaflets, attempt to present some of the fact behind the problems that face Americans today.

Prices average around \$22 per 1000 plus shipping costs (for a 4-page leaflet) but PEP emphasizes that "we hope to operate some kind of sliding scale so that individuals and groups who have little money will still be able to afford our leaflets. Obviously, ...groups who do have money will be asked to pay the full price." Anyone who wants to reproduce or reprint the leaflets as articles is encouraged.

Other leaflets being planned include ones on Chile, inflation, farmworkers, federal budget and political power in America. For more information and sample leaflets write to Political Education Project, 65A Winthrop St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138 (617)864-4382.

A 1974 AFRICAN Liberation Calendar is now available from the Canadian-based Liberation Support Movement Information Center. The calendar, illustrated with 13 original drawings, highlights dates from contemporary events, for instance, the Sharpeville Massacre in Cape Town, South Africa on March 21, 1960 and the assassination of Amilcar Cabral, January 20, 1973.

There are also quotations and poetry selections. The calendars are \$3 each. Bulk orders: 10-100, \$2 each. 100-500, \$1 each. Write to LSM Information Center, Box 94338, Richmond, B.C. Canada.

FILMS and videotapes are now available from Vision Quest, Inc. "Gimme Some Truth," an hour length videotape, details Nixon's links with organized crime and big business. "In Order to Change" is a 16mm, 74-minute color film about people who did more than just complain about pollution in their community. Other subjects include Wounded Knee, natural childbirth, and the Pentagon Papers. For a complete list and rates, write to: Vision Quest, Inc., 389 Ethel Av., Mill Valley, Calif., 94941, or call (415) 388-9094.

VARIOUS Chile support groups have asked that letters be written protesting Chilean mistreatment of political prisoners and that the rights of those in UN-supervised refugee camps be protected. Among those to whom you can write are:

- o Ambassador Nathaniel Davies, U.S. Embassy, Santiago, Chile.
- o General Augusto Pinochet, President, Santiago, Chile
- o General Oscar Bonilla, Interior Minister, Santiago, Chile.

(Air Mail is 17¢ per half ounce to Chile)

- o Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations, New York NY 10017.
- o Dr. Galo Plaza, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, 17th & Constitution Avenue, NW, DC 20006

- o Aga Khan, High Commissioner on Refugees, United Nations, NYC NY 10017.

- o William Fulbright, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senate Office Building, DC.

- o Edward Kennedy, Chairman, Senate Sub-committee on Refugees, Senate Office Building, DC.

- o Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, State Department Building, DC.
- o Also letters to the media.

"IT'S unmistakably clear that the boycott has taken its toll and a re-trenchment is in order to place the

company in a defensive position," said William (Willie) Farah, president of the Farah Manufacturing Co. in announcing the closing of two of its plants — one in Las Cruces and one in Victoria, Texas. Since May, 1972, over 3,000 mostly Chicano workers in Farah's 8 men's pants-making plants have been on strike in an effort to gain union recognition. And for over a year, there's been a nationwide boycott of Farah products.

Before the strike, Farah was the largest manufacturer of men's pants in the world. In 1971 the company was producing 30,000,000 pairs of pants, with a profit of \$6,000,000 annually. Yet this last year, Farah lost \$14,000,000 and the six factories in the U.S. that remain open only work two days a week. Yet so far, Farah — rather than allow a union into his factories — has refused to negotiate.

Willie Farah has friends in high places. Since the strike began, the Pentagon has cancelled its contracts with other pants-makers for sales to Army PXs and has given them to Farah instead. Similarly, the Pentagon increased its purchase of lettuce and grapes in an apparent effort to help smash the United Farmworkers strike and boycott.

The company has also started selling more of its slacks under other labels. K-Mart never used to sell slacks before they started selling Farah's under their label. Other labels to watch out for are Cliff Mark, Beau Mark, Golden Scroll, Passport, Club 20, Par Excellent, Su Par Jeans, Daire and Kinrod.

Send any contributions you can to the Farah Distress Fund, Box 998, El Paso, Texas, 77941.

FROM AMEX/CANADA: Dick Bucklin, a 28-year-old Denverite who was Absent Without Leave from the U.S. Army for five years, is now in a maximum security detention cell at the Fort Carson, Colorado stockade.

Bucklin voluntarily returned to military control in Denver, Colorado on October 4, at which time he stated publicly, "I have spent five years in exile and it looks like I will spend two years in Leavenworth. They are going to throw the book at me."

Dick also said, "I believe I was correct in following my conscience. There will be no begging involved. I and all other war resisters are positively right in demanding universal, unconditional amnesty from the U.S. government."

With this dignified stance, Dick's only protection is an equally dignified and loyal response from those who support universal, unconditional amnesty. Therefore, please sit down immediately and write to the Commander, Fort Carson, Colorado 80913, demanding that Dick be freed from the stockade and granted an Honorable Discharge. Send a copy of your note, with a check if possible, to the Richard Bucklin Defense Committee, 1460 Pennsylvania Street, #3, Denver, Colorado 80203 (phone 303-534-6285).

Also send notes to Representatives Pat Schroeder of Colorado and Bella Abzug of New York, urging them to continue pressure on the military till Dick is freed.

PERSONALS

I AM presently confined in a Ohio State Prison. I am a very lonely person — all I seek is aid, loyalty and will give my understanding. I truly seek correspondence with the outside world. If you choose to write...Please add a few stamps so I will be able to answer back. I have nothing to offer for this but my most humble thanks. I would very much like to express them now. I thank you.

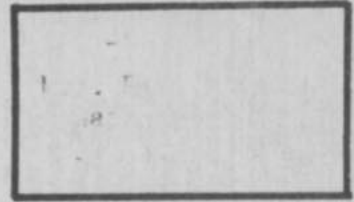
DAVID HENDERSON
PO Box 57
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